

Enchiridion Medicum.

• CONTAINING
AN EPITOME
OF THE WHOLE
Course of Physicke:



With the Examination of a Chy-
rurgian, by way of Dialogue betwenee
the Doctor and the Student.

With a Treatise containing a Disinition of all those
Diseases that do chiefly affect the body of Man: And
an Antidotary of many excellent and appro-
ved Remedies for all Diseases.

Published for the benefit of young Students in Physicke,
Chyrurgians, and Apothecaries.

The second Impression, enlarged with a second part, con-
taining a particular practice of Physicke, with the
Flowers of Celsus, containing many Aphorisms, ex-
cellent Sentences, and witty Sayings for the
preservation of health, and curing of diseases.

With a Table of all the principall matters con-
tained in this Booke.

HERO PHILVS.

*Morborum remedia, si ab indectu usurpentur venena, si vero a
dolcis & exercitatis deorum, auxiliares manus.*

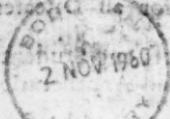
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THE HISTORY OF
THE TOWNS
OF THE HANSEATIC
CONFEDERATION

A HISTORY OF THE
HANSEATIC CONFEDERATION
BY A. J. R. G. DE DINECH, F. R. S.

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ORNATISSIMIS VIRIS

GWILIELMO GOODROVS Chyrurgo Regis
primario, GEORGIO BAKERO, Armigero, Thomae
Thorne, Iohanni Gerardo, Christophero Frederico,
Richardo Maps, Iosepho Fentonio. Abr. Alano, Cyrurg.
peritissi. Londinens. ceterisque eiusdem Artis in
eadem Cinitate professoribus dignissimus.

GVM huic de re medica libello qualis cunque tan-
dem iste sit, mei exercendi gratia colophonem
addidissem (viri dignissimi) non deerant ex in-
terioribus meis nonnulli qui a me haud ignave contem-
debant hunc prelo committeret quorum petitiones cum a
me minime frustratas iri denique curasse, mihi mecum
consulentes, quem patronum hunc libellulo deligerem, et cetera,
vos ipsi occurrisstis: quorum patrocinio eam statim dicare
decretum habui. Illudque ipsum lubens ago, in vestramque
tutelam hunc accipi eo magis postulo, quod unius eiusque
(ni fallor) antiquissima medicinae partis vos professores
estis longe dignissimi. Nec me fugit vobis pernotum esse,
ad exercenda praeclaram illam Chyrurgiae artem nemine
aptum fore, qui ad hanc medicinae partem aliquadiu non
instructus fuerit. Quocirca vobis ipsis ceterisque condig-
nis rei Chyrurgicae alumnis, inclite cinitatis huius in-
colis has meas exercitatiunculas devouere opera et premium
existimau. A vobis iterum contendens, eas a vestro
patrocinio protectas iri: quas si bene consultas gratique
habitas intellexero, ad maius aggrediendum opus, utili-
tatis vestra gratia animum certe mihi dederitis. Quos
interim cum pysis vestris conatibus omnipotentis Dei tu-
sele commendare non desistam.

P. C. Chiriatros to the Reader.

THE Idle Drone, that labours not at all,
Suckes vp the sweet of hony from the Bee,
Who worketh most, to their share least doth fall,
With due desert, reward will neuer be.
The swiftest Hare, vnto the Mastiffe slow
Oft-times doth fall, to him as for a prey,
The Grey-hound oft doth misse his game we know,
For which he made such speedy haste away.
So he that takes the paine to pen a Booke,
Reapes not the guifts of goodly golden muse,
But those gaine that, who on the worke shall looke,
And from the sowre, the sweet by skill doth chuse.
For he that beates the bush, the Bird not gets,
But who sits still, and holdeth fast the Nets.

AD ZOILVM.

Dente Theonino quid carpis Zoile? nostra
Si tibi displicant, fac meliora precor.



AN EPITOME OF THE WHOLE course of Physicke.

PARS. I.

Doctor.



EEING you are desirous to bee admitted to the practise of Physick; let me heare how you know your selfe fit and able to practise in so noble an Art; for every man is not fit to be a Physition, according to the proverbe, *Ex quolibet ligno non fit Mercurius*: therefore tell me first, what manner of man a Physition must be.

Student. A Physition must be learned, iudicall, sober, of honest conuersation, not full of words, but secret, chaste, truely Religious, not couetous, or giuen to wine; and finally, he must be a Phylosopher, according to the saying, *Vbi definit Philosophus inscripsit Medicus*.

Doct. It is most true, and that is it which *Hippocrates* crieth out on, when he did perceine how hard a matter it was to be a perfect Physition: *Vita brevis, ars longa, occasio praecepit, experientiam periculum, iudicium difficile*. As if hee shoulde haue said, the whole life of man will not suffice to attaine

*Medici
Datu,*

2
An Epitome of the whole

ynto a full knowledge of the Arte of Physicke; for it spreadeth it selfe so large, that if it bee compared with the course of mans life, the life is so short, that it is not sufficient to attaine to a full knowledge of the whole Arte. And Galen himselfe affirmeth, in *Libro de pulsibus*, that hee had spent many yeares in the practise thereof, and yet could not attaine to a perfect knowledge of the same. If then this happened vnto the Prince of Physitions (*Hippocrates* excepted) what may wee thinke our selues able to attaine vnto? If, I say, hee spent so much time and labour in one part of Phyficke, how much time and labour may bee required to attaine to a full knowledge of the whole Arte? And therefore it is a great error in such men, that doe dreame that the Arte of Physicke may bee easily attained vnto: so that if they haue gotten two or three Chymicall medicines, without any other grounds; they professe themselues to bee great Doctors and cunning Physitions. But to let that passe; Ist mee heare your definition of Phyficke: tell mee, what is Phyficke?

Snd. Phyficke is an Arte that doth preserue the body of man in health; and being sick, cureth the diseases of the same.

Or Phyficke, according to *Hippocrates*, is adiection, and substraction: or according to *Galen* in his *Arte parva*; It is the knowledge of things healthfull, of things vnhealthfull, and of neither.

Dct. Shew me how that may be?

Snd. It may bee three waies, as the body, the cause, and the signe: as that is a healthfull body which enjoyeth health; a healthful cause which worketh or conserueth health: that is an healthfull signe which doth demonstrate health to be present: and that is said to bee an vnhealthfull body which is fickle: an vnhealthfull cause, which worketh the disease: an vnhealthfull signe, which sheweth the kind and greatnessse of the disease, or doth premonstratethe euent thereof. Wee call that a neuter, that neither enjoyeth health

nor

nor ſickneſſe, which is not perfectly ſound, nor yet ſicke.

Or Phyſicke is the ſtudy of things naturall, of things not naturall, and of things againſt nature.

Doſt. Into how many parts is Phyſicke diuided?

Stud. There are in generall five parts of Phyſicke: the firſt is, *Physiologia*, & ſearcheth out the whole nature & conſtitution of man: the ſecond is *Hygiene*, and doth study in the preſeruation of the health of man: the third is *Pathologia*; & is exerçized in ſearching out the ſickneſſe, & the cauſe: the fourth is *Semeiotike*, & is exerçized in thiewing the ſignes either of life or death: the firſt is *Theraputica*, & that teacheth the order of curing affeſtes besides nature: and under this laſt part is comprehended three other parts, *Dietia*, & *Empyficio medicamentorum*, and *Chirurgia*.

Doſt. I ſee you are reaſonably well acquainted with the definition, and diuision of the Arte. But you told me but now, that Phyſicke was the ſtudy of things naturall, of things not naturall, and of things againſt nature: tell me, what are those things that you terme naturall?

Stud. Those things that are termed naturall are ſeven: Elementa, Temperaments, Humors, Spirits, Parts, Facultyes, & Functions: in the knowledge of which, *Physiologia*, or the knowledge of naturall things is exerçized.

Doſt. Tell me then, what is an Element?

Stud. Element is a body moft pure and ſimple, and the leaſt part of the ſame wherein it is: which cannot be diuided into any other kind, and of it all things naturall haue their originaſl and beginning. This definition is taken out of Galen and Aristotle, and therefore cannot be denied.

Doſt. How many Elements are there?

Stud. There are foure Elements: viz. the Fire, which is extreme hot, and moderately dry: the Aire, extreme moist, and moderately hot: the Water, extreme cold, and moderately moist: the Earth, extreme dry, and moderately cold. In heatte the fire with the aire, and in dryneſſe with the earth: in moisture the pire, with the

water, and in heat with the fire; in coldnesse the water with the earth, and in moisture with the aire; the earth in drynesse with the fire, and in coldnesse with the water, doe all consent and agree. And as the water to the fire is extreme contrary, so is the aire to the earth: of the mixture of these Elements all naturall bodies haue their composition. And yet it is nothing necessary that they bee equally mingled in the body, but according to that that hath dominion, the body is named cholericke, sanguine, phlegmaticke, or melancholike; and haue their denomination of the fourre naturall humors: *viz.*, choller, bloud, flegme, and melancholy, which take their qualites of the Elements: for choller is hot and dry according to the nature of the fire, and bloud is hot and moist according to the nature of the aire, flegme is cold and moist according to water, and melancholy in no point doth disagree from the earth.

Dott. You haue well declared how naturall bodies are framed by the mixture of the Elements: let mee heare how briefly you can shew me the differences of temperatures.

Stnd. Temperatures are in number nine, whereof there are eight deuised; and therfore they may be better called distemperatures, when deuised; and ninth is temperate, for it doth exceed in no quality. Of distemperatures there be foure simple, and foure compound: the simple are heat, cold, drynesse, and moisture, of which ioyned together distemperatures are made: The ninth is neither hot, cold, dry, nor moist, and it is framed of them all: and that is it which the Grecians deuise *isotropia*; that is, *isotropum*, or according to the Arithmeticians, *Temperamentum ad pondus*, a complexion measured by weight; because there are as many degrees of heat as there are of cold; of drynesse as there are of moisture: the other which be distemperatures, be not measured by weight, but by dignety: as in the heart well tempered, heat doth exceed; in the braine well tempered, moisture doth exceed; in the fat well tempered, cold; in the bigness well tempered, drynesse; and this is called *temperamen-*

ta

tum secundum infitiam distributinam: a temperature rightly measured or disposed with equality.

*Temperamen-
tum secund.
infitiam di-
tributinam.*

Dott. But is it possible to finde a body so complexioned that we may say, heere is a body framed of the foure Elements, *ad pondus*, that is, to a iust and equal proportion?

Stud. I am perswaded that it is altogether impossible for any man to find such a body, that the foure Elements may be said to bee equally proportioned in him: for either heat or moisture hath still the predomination, or coldnesse and drynesse. And yet I thinke it not to be vnpossible, but that there may be such a body, but hard to be found: as hard to come by as *Quintilians Orator*, or the wise man which the Stoickes defined: a man harder to come by then the rich Iewell, the Phylosopher's stone, which although diuers brag that it may be framed, yet it can never be attained vnto: so we may imagine such a man to be, as by the consent of nature was never framed, nor is euer like to be. But if there bee any that can find a man that is neither too grosse nor too slender, nor very full of haire, not yet smooth and without haire, nor soft, nor yet hard, blacke, nor white, hote nor cold, dry nor moist: and to be briefe, such a one that keepeth a meane without all excesse; If, I say, we can finde such a one, then are wee sure we haue a body complexioned *ad pondus*, and to iust proportion.

*Definition
of a tempe-
rate man.*

Dott. Then you conclude there can be found no body so framed, that it may be termed, *Corpus temp: ratum ad pondus.*

Stud. It is very true.

Dott. Then shew me the iudgements and signes of Temperaments.

*Read Fernel,
Lunar Fac.
& John Riolis
MS.*

Stud. That was I minded to performe if you had not spoken thereof: for it is to no end to know the differences of temperatures, if we know not the signes of the same also; First, then we know by the touching, heate from cold, moisture from drie: and those that are of a soft disposition of body, the flesh being laxe and thiine, them we judge to bee moist: those that haue a thicke and a hard skinne, them wee judge to bee dry. Then wee proceed aswell to Physicall actions,

Actions, as to morall, neither doe we account Physicall onely naturall, but vitall, and the animall also. Morall actions are affects of a body concupiscent, angry and rationall: for Galen in one book doth say that *Animis mixtis sequuntur temperamentum corporis*: That the disposition of the minde doth follow the temperature of the body. In men that by nature are hot, the heart, and the Artiers beate vehemently: but in men of a cold disposition, the heart and pulse beats remisly and slowly: men of an hot disposition, are very much inclined to lust and venery; the cold disposition is for the most part very slow or vnable: notwithstanding it sometimes doth happen, that the hot complexion pouereth vnsit for *Venus*, because the members of generation are ouercold.

The hot complexion is prone vnto anger, they are of a proud and haughty stomack, but the cold are fearefull, sober, and of an abiect minde: the hot complexion is crafty, subtil, and ingenious, but the cold is dull, slow, and obtuse in vnderstanding: the hot complexion hath swift motions of the minde, but the cold is of a slow and dull spirit: In like manner in hot complexions, the teeth doth sooner grow and encrease, then in the cold.

Wee must also consider the forme and shape of the body, whether it be fat or leane, because that leanenesse doth argue an hot body, and the fatnesse a cold body: which is to be vnderstood by nature, not by disease, or by custome, as in extraordinary cares, immoderate vse of *Venus*, too vehement and often exercise, and long fasting, all these cause a leane and a thin body: so in like manner idlenesse, much banqueting, and delicious liuing, doth sometimes cause, that a body naturally giuen to be leane, may grow fat: And so also a cold disposition may grow leane, by greife, by cares, by hunger and such like, for the body may be so macerated, that it may wax leane contrary to nature.

Besides, the cold complexion is not so hairy as the hot, as may bee perceived by *Eunuchs*, and women which are of a glaber and smooth skinne. The signe that is taken from the colour

colour of the haire is deceitfull, because that the colour of the haire is changed with the age by the dominion of a red, yellow, blacke or white humor: for in the first age the haires that are yellow, heat increasing through age, they waxe blacke at the length, the same heat vanishing, and much flegme increasing, they wax white. In like manner by things received into the body, the constitution is discerned: for the hot complexion is offended with hot things, as wine not delayed, vehement exercise, meates with hot splices, and they fall quickly into hot diseases, as into Feuers, and other cholericke diseases; but those hot things are beneficiall vnto cold complexions. Moreover, the temperature of the principall parts, as of the heart, the liver, the braine, and the testicles, and of those necessary parts of life, as the stomacke, and the lungs are knowne by their proper signes, as Galen teacheh in his *Arte Parva*, of which for the most part Oribasius and Paulus, haue written and set forth their Sympathies.

Dott. Well, I would haue you as briefly discourse of humours, to the intent we may not stand ouer-long about this first part, which is called *Physiologia?*

Stud. I haue already said that there are four principall humors, bloud, choller, flegme, and melancholy, and these are called *Primogeniti filii quatuor elementorum*: for choller is of the nature of the fire, flegme of the water, the melancholike humor of the earth, bloud of the aire, for bloud is hot and moist, as is the aire.

Dott. Wee will not stand long to discourse of humors, because I am perswaded that you are sufficiently studed therein: but tell me your opinion, is bloud the onely nourishment of the body or no?

Stud. It is the opinion of Aristotle, that the bloud is the onely nourishment of the body, and preseruer thereof. Although some are of opinion, that because some parts are spermatick, & other fleshy, that therefore the fleshy parts are nourished with the bloud, and the spermaticke parts with the seed, and the

*Calidi sunt
victifici et hirsuti.*

*Def. hum. Hu-
moris bl. faciens
naturalis quo
corpus totum
nourrit, fons &
mater.*

*Omnis liqui-
dum & fleshi-
le corpus ha-
midum.*

*Sanguinem
solutum nutritur.*

the bones with the marrow, and the stomack with that which is called *Cbylus*; that therefore bloud is not the onely nourisher. To which I answere, that all those parts are nourished with the bloud, some immediatly, as the fleshy parts, some mediarily, as the solid parts: for the seminal liquor is nothing but bloud, made white by the coction alterative of the solid parts. The marrow also is framed of the bloud, and therefore according to the Logicians, *Causa causa sit causa causati*: for the bloud is the materiall cause both of the marrow and the seed, and therefore it is not to bee doubted, but that all the parts are nourished with the bloud; but the stomacke to be nourished with *Cbylus*, is affirmed by Galen, *Tertio de natura ratiis facultatis*: But there it is abused by the name of *Nutrition*: for it satisfieth the animall appetite by his quality, that is to say, by his sweetnesse: but not the naturall quality by his substance. And it may very well be perceiued by the infant in the mothers wombe, whose stomacke is nourished and doth grow, not by *Cbylus*, because he receiueth no such nourishment by the mouth, but *Materno sanguine*, which the liuer draweth by the veines of the nauell: and therefore the stomack is nourished with that bloud, which it doth containe in his veines, and not by *Cbylus*.

Dott. I am also of your opinion, but I pray you goe forwards, and declare vnto me the differences of humors.

Send. I will in no wise omit the differences of humors, which bee in number eight, foure naturall, and foure vnnaturall: I haue already shewed that the naturall is bloud, flegme, choller and melancholy; the vnnaturall is the same, turned by putrefaction, or else some otherwise from their naturall qualities; but as for the generation of them, it is by the vertue of the liuer, working vpon the matter and substance of food received into the stomacke for the nourishment of the body. And euen as there is perceiued in new wine, foure differences of humours, viz. the flower or boyling of the wine; secondly, the watry substance of the wine; thirdly, the feces or dregges therof; and lastly, the pure and sincere wine: so of

Cbylus

*Causa causa
sit causa causati.*

*Constitutio
humorum.*

Chylus in the liuer, part is made bloud, part watriish flegme, part yellow choler, and part grosse or blacke choler.

Doct. What is bloud?

Stud. Bloud is a temperate humor, hot and moist, sweet, the apt and conuenient nourishment of the body.

Doct. What is flegme?

Stud. Flegme is a cold humor, moist and without sauour, as it were bloud crude, somewhat white, which is carried about with the bloud, to the end to mitigate the beate of the same, and that it may be converted into bloud, by the last digestion: it helpeth the distribution of the humors, and doth nourish those parts that are agreeable or like vnto it selfe.

Doct. What is choler?

Stud. Choler is an humor, hot, dry, and bitter, which is as it were the froth of the bloud, and is carried together with the same, that it may nourish the like members vnto the same: it openeth the Meatus, and penetrateth: it is profitable to the nourishment of those parts, that haue the like temperament.

Doct. What is melancholy, or blacke choler?

Stud. Melancholy, or blacke choler is a naturall humor, cold, and dry, thicke, grosse, blacke, and sharpe: part of which is carried with the bloud, to the end to make the same the thicker, and to nourish the bones and the spleene, and it is as it were the dregs and sediment of the bloud. All these four humors, as I haue said, being made vnnaturall, they turne to the hurt of the body: as when melancholy is burned, it becommeth vicious, and causeth madnesse: when it is mingled with too much flegme, it causeth a doltish disposition, and worketh cold diseases. When bloud becommeth vnnaturall, it is made wheyish and watriish, and is very hurtfull, as in the hydropsie: when red choler is burned, it becommeth vicious and biting: when flegme is made vnnaturall through a weake digestion, it is made a watriish humor, and so hurtfull to the body.

Melancholy

There is also another naturall humor, and is *Primogenius*, the

Humidum radica-
le.

first and chiefe humor, called *Humidum radicale*, which is ingendred in the similer parts or insited in nature: for from the first beginning the members of the whole body are filled with a certaine dewy humor, or oily moistnesse: truely the first thing that is ingendred, hauing its beginning from the blood menstruall. This humor yeeldeth nourishment to the naturall heat; and therefore by the same it is consumed, and needeth restauration; which is performed by the accession of nourishment. *Galen* termeth this humor the solid substance of the similer parts.

Dok. Now it resteth, that you shew me the seat or place of every one of these humours.

Stud. These fourre humours which are ingendred in our bodies, being mixed, they are contained in *una massa sanguinis*: that is, in the fountaine of bloud which is said to bee the better part of it selfe; and being exactly confused, they rest in the veines; which the Phyisitions do consider as it were the chiefe Elements of the body: but those humors which are by nature deriu'd without the veines, whether it bee yellow choller in the gaul, or melancholy which the spleene draweth, or flegme which is ingendred in the stomacke through crudities, or the matter which distillett from the braine to the nostrils, and such like, they are in no wise to be accounted elements of our body, and therefore they be not humors but excrements, and so they are called: which nature, whiles it is in strength doth expell as unprofitable vnto places conuenient; and the excrementall sort of yellow choller is the gaul, from whence it is purged by wine and the stoole: the receptacle of the melancholike humor is the spleene, by which being drawne, it is partly conuerted into the nature thereof, and partly it is deiected to the stomacke.

De spiritibus

Dok. Proceed now to the spirits, and let me know what a spirit is.

Spiritus defi-
matio.

Stud. A Spirit is a subtile flame, or rather an airy substance, giuing strength and power to exercise proper actions in every member.

Spirits.

Spirits be two-fold, the one vitall, the other animall; the vitall Spirit is a subtil flame engendred from the bloud, and is dispersed by vertue of the heart into all the body, to give vnto the same lively heat, and a power of motion and action. The efficient cause is a naturall power in the heart; the matter from whence it proceedeth is bloud, for it is engendred of the bloud, which is in the left ventricle of the heart: the forme is the flame it selfe, flying through all the Artiers.

The finall causes are two: the first is that it might give liuely heat vnto the body: the second is, that it may be the instrument of action and motion in the whole body.

The animall spirit is as it were a starre-beame, which is sent from the braine by the Nerves into all the body, to give motion, and sense, and all other animall actions vnto the same.

Dott. From whence is the Animall Spirit engendred?

Stud. It is engendred of the vitall spirits, by the vertue of the braine elaborating and concocting the same. There are some that adioyne a third kind of Spirit: that is *Spiritus naturalis*, engendred in the liuer, which is the thinner substance of the bloud, and is like vnto a vapour: this Spirit is carried by the hollow veine, together with the bloud into the heart; where it is wrought by the naturall strength of the heart, and so is made a vitall Spirit; and so the naturall Spirit is as it were the matter of the vitall Spirit, and the vitall Spirit is the matter of the animall Spirit.

De Partibus.

Dott. Go forward vnto the parts of mans body, and tell me first what a part is?

De partibus.

Stud. Every member of the body is accounted for a part of the body: and they are of two sorts; some principall, and some official: the Braine, the Heart, and the Liver are accounted principall members; some also account the Testicles amongst the principall members.

*Membra
principalia.*

The official members are the sinewes, and they do serue to the braine: the Artiers which doe serue to the heart; the

*Membra offi-
cialia.*

veines which do serue to the liver; the spermatickie vessels, which be infestuent to the stones. There be also some parts that be called *partes similares*, or *Homogenee*; and some *Dissimilares*, or *Heterogenee*. The *Similar* parts are so called; for being diuided, they remaine in themselues such as they were before; and those are the bones, *cartilages*, *ligaments*, *tendons*, *fibres*, *membranis*, the skinne, and the flesh, with the fat, and such like. The members or parts *Dissimilar*, are the contrary. Some members are called instrumentall, as the stomach, the reines, the bowels, with all the great sinews.

De facultatibus & potestis suis.

Doct. It followeth that we speake of faculties, or powers. Tell me therefore how many sorts of faculties or powers are there?

Stud. There are three sorts of powers, that is to say, *Animall*, *Spirituall*, and *Naturall*: the *Animall* faculty (according to *Plato*, whom the *Physitions* do follow), is placed in the braine; the *Vital* or *Spirituall* is placed in the heart; the *Natural* in the liver. *Aristotle* in *secundo de Anima*, rehearseth ffe faculties or powers of the soule: *viz. Potentiam vegetativam, sentientiam, appetitivam, loco motivam, & Rationalem.*

Doct. What is that *vegetative* power? *hunc huiusmodi sit?*
Stud. The *vegetative* power is that which doth nourish, increase, and strengthen the body; and therefore it doth containe these fourre faculties, that is, *facultatem nutritivam, et ericem generatricem, and formaricem.*

Doct. What is that *nourishment* or *nourishment*?

Stud. It is the conuersione of meat and drinke into a spirituall substance, performed by the force of heat, that there may be a restoring of the same, which beganne to bee decayed.

The efficient cause of nourishment is naturall heat. *Materia in qua*, or the matter from whence it springeth, is the meat and drinke receiued into the body.

Materia in qua, or the subiect, is mans liuing body. The formall cause is the same *Affimation* or conuersione of meat and drinke into the similitude of every member to bee nourished.

rished: for one part is turned into the substance of the bone, another into the substance of the flesh, &c. The end is the restoring of the same which beganne to bee consumed: for when the naturall heat doth consume any thing, that same must bee restored againe by *nutrition*: euen as in a Lampe, the oyle being consumed, the same must be againe increased. Therefore the finall cause is the conseruation of that thing, which cannot be diuided: that is, of a man, or of any other living creature.

*Conservatio
individui.*

Doct. What are the Organs of *Nutrition*?

Stud. It is the mouth which receiueth and cheweth the nourishment: the *Oesophage*, that conveieth it: the stomacke turning it into *Chylus*, by the worke of the liuer: to which are admixed the rest of the humors, the veines carrying and conueyng the bloud to every member, in which there is made *Affimation*, and application of nourishment.

Doct. Let mee know the faculties and powers of every member.

Stud. The common Faculties which resteth in every member, are said to be four: viz. the attractiue, the retentive, the conciectiue, and the expulsive; for every member hath a faculty to draw, to retaine, to alter and expell.

4. *Facultates
in singulis
membris, &c.
Attrix, Re-
tentrix, Con-
ciectrix, Expul-
trix.*

As for example: the stomacke doth first draw the meat: secondly it retaineth it: thirdly, it doth alter it, that is, it turneth it into *Chylus*: and fourthly, it doth expell it.

Doct. What is hunger and thirst?

Stud. Hunger is a desire of meate, when as the veines *Mesentericas* being empty of nourishment, do draw from the stomacke by a kind of sucking, and haling: the stomacke is as it were *Culina communis totius corporis*, a common Kitchin, of the whole body.

Doct. What is thirst?

Stud. Thirstinesse is an appetite of humectation, and cooling in drithe or heat. The Organ of hunger and thirst is the mouth of the stomacke, in which the same irritation or prouoking is felt.

Situm.

Dott. Now shew me how nourishment is made.

Stud. The stomacke doth concoct the meate, and turneth it into *Chylus*; the same *Chylus* is sent ~~per membra~~ into the intestins, *Duodenum*, and *Jejunum*, from thence the veines *Mesentericae* plucketh it, and turning into a more pure and liquid masse, sendeth it vnto the liuer, but the excrements slippe downe to the inferiour intestins: the liuer turneth the *Chylus* into the masse of bloud, which consisteth of the foure humours, bloud, choller, flegme and melancholy. And the bloud is sent by the veines, from the liuer, part vpwards, and part into the right ventricle of the heart, to nourish the heart and the lungs, and to engender vitall spirits; part descendeth downewards, to nourish the inferiour members: but the other humours which are separated from the bloud, part floweth into the gall; as yellow choler; part into the spleene, as blacke choler: the watry or wheyish matter slippeth to the reines and bladder, and so becommeth vrine, or else it doth transpire by sweate. These be the excrements of the second decoction or digestion, which are made in the liuer and the veines.

Last of all, the third Decoction is made in those parts, to the which excrements do flow: which, as I say, doe passe by insensible transpiration of the skinne, and part with the vrine and excrements. The bloud doth nourish the members by apposition, and assimilation, that is, when it sticketh to the members, and is adglutinated and waxeth warme, and so at the length, after many changes, it is made like vnto the part, and is as it were turned into the same substance, and then it is called the second humidity. The Arabians do call it *Cambium*.

From hence the digestions, or concoctions are numbered to be three: the first is performed in the stomacke and intestins, the second in the liuer and veines, the third in all the members and solid parts; and the rule is, *Visum prioris concoctionis non patet corrigi per sequentem*.

Dott. I see you do briefly runne ouer this first part of *Physicke*

*Aqua sanguinis
perfusus.*

Physicke concerning things naturall: let me heare you deliver the rest in as short a manner; and let me know how many things there be that are called not naturall?

The second part of things not naturall, called *Higiene*, and doth respect
the conseruation of mans health.

PARS. 2.

Student.



Here are six things necessary to the nourishment and preseruation of mans life, and are called not naturall.

- 1 The Aire.
- 2 Meate and Drinke.
- 3 Sleepe and watchfulnesse.
- 4 Exercise and rest.
- 5 Emptinesse and repletion.
- 6 The affects of the minde.

Doct. Why are they called things not naturall?

Stud. Because they are not naturall parts of a man, they are not within, but without the man, they are a necessary matter, and helpe for the preseruation and keeping of the body of man, they are called *non naturales*, viz. such things as are not borne with vs.

Doct. What doth the Aire concerne the health of our bodies?

Of the Aire.

Stud. The Aire by it selfe is hot and moist, and the Attraction thereof is so necessary to all living creatures,

atures, that to whatsoever thing the way of respiration is wanting, it presently dyeth: and experience teacheth vs, that the temperature, or distemperature thereof, doth change the constitution of the body; the aire being sweet and wholesome, doth refresh and nourish the Spirits.

A grosse Aire maketh the body fat and strong, but the wit dull, and slow, such as *Cicero* writheth the Thebans to bee: but a pure cleare aire, such as was at Athens, maketh men lively, and sharpe witted.

That is the best Aire, that is pure, cleare, and thin, not grosse, troublesome or cloudy.

Hyp. in lib. de flatribus affirmeth, that the aire is not onely the author of life vnto mortall men, but also the author of diseases and death.

Galen in Arte medicinale saith, *Ab aere afficiuntur, mutantur corpus, quia aut calefit, aut frigescit, aut exiccatur, aut humectatur.*
Doult. What say you to meate and drinke?

Of Meate and Drinke.

Stud. **O**ur bodies are nourished and refreshed with meate and drinke, euен as the lampe with oile, or wax. But in the vse thereof there are two things to be obserued: the first, that meate and drinke bee receiued at accustomed and conuenient times. For where it is too long deferred, the stomacke being empty is filled with euill humors: for the stomacke doth not suspend, or intermit his naturall action. Wherefore, where it wanteth meat, there it falleth backe againe vpon excrements.

The second obseruation is, that wee take so much meate and drinke as may refresh the naturall strength of the body, and not oppresse it. For as *Cicero in Casone Maiore* saith, *Nam cibi & potionis nimia copiam nienti & corpori obest.* And how can a man haue a good disposition of minde, whose body is ouermuch filled with meate and drinke? For which cause Temperance doth very much availe for the garnishing both

of

of the mind and of the body; for it is a mother and a sweete nurse both of health, wisedome, and many other vertues.

Hippocrates saith, that abstinence is *Mater sanitatis*, the mother of health; and that labour and exercise doth cause a strong body.

Syracke saith in Cap. 17. that abundance of meate begetteth diseases, and that gluttony doth fill the body with vitiuous humors.

Plato in his second booke *de Legibus* doth forbid the vse of wine, and especially vnto children, vntill they bee eigheteene yeares of age, and giueth a reason, that, *Nen decet ignem, igni adycere.* And these verses are worthy the consideration.

Immodicii sensus perturbat copia bacci:

Inde quis enumeret quot mala prouenant?

Corporis exhaustit succos, animiq; vigorem

Opprimit, ingenium strangulat, atque necat.

Dott. That is very true: for wee see what drowsy sois those common tospots, and tauerne-haunters are; and how vnfit to euery good action, subiect to euery kind of disease, as Palsies, Apoplexies, Hydropsies, Epelipsies, Gouts, and such like: besides they are turned for the most part from men to monsters, and their minds are as full of filthy desires, as their bodies of foule diseases. But I pray you proceed vnto the next, which is sleepe and watchfulnesse: let mee know how you do define the same.

Of Sleepe, and Watchfulnesse.

Sind. **S**leepe is a rest and quietnesse of the vertue *animi*, which hapeneth when the profitable vapours of the nourishment doe ascend vp into the braine, where they do sweetly moysten, and euery where flowing in the braine, doe obstruct the *Meatus* and passages of the senses and mouing Nerves, thorough which the vertue of the senses, do by little and little faile.

De somno.

The Efficient cause is heat, which as Hyp. saith, in sleepe is flyeth more inwards, to the end to helpe concoction, from whence it hapneth that the outward members doe easily wax cold in sleepe, and doe require to bee more warmer covered.

The Materiall cause is a sweet vapour ascending from the nourishment into the braine, and stopping the Meatus of the senses and spirits, that the members forsake their motion.

The Formall cause is the rest of the outward senses, that is hearing, and seeing, in like manner locall mouing, as neither the hands, nor the feet do moue any more, or performe their office.

The Finall causes are first a moistning and a recreation of the braine, and of the heart. According to Virgil: *Fessos soper irrigat artus.*

Secondly, that the action of the stomacke, and of the liuer in concoction may be the stronger: drawing inwards the heat and the spirits, for to that end doth the animall faculties rest in sleepe, to the end the naturall may more stronger performe their office.

Thirdly, that it may be the image of death, according to Onid.

Stulte quid est somnus, gelida nisi mortis imago?

Galon calleth it *frater mortis*, the brother of death: for as in sleepe the body taketh its rest, and the soule watcheth; so also in death the body resteth, but the soule and spirit liueth.

As concerning the order and length of sleepe: wee must consider how much and how long is conuenient to every body: for long sleepe is more conuenient for them, that as yet haue not attained to a perfect digestion: whether it hapneth through the eating of euill meates, or through the weakenesse of the vertue digestive.

And forasmuch as sleepe doth slacken, and make laxe the animall powers, it is not so necessary for those that be fasting, or to such as do suffer much hunger; for thereby the head is filled with fumes and evaportations elevated from the feare, and

Virgil.

and superfluities retained in the stomacke. But on the contrary, too much watching is hurtfull to the braine : it doth debilitate and weaken the senses:it doth burne the humors, and is the cause of sharpe diseases : sometimes of frenzies, of madnesse,melancholy, and deliriums. In this therefore wee must be carefull to consider how much is sufficient : for as *Hippocrates* saith, both sleepe and watchfulness, whichsoever it be, if they be immoderate are hurtfull. For the length of sleep, the most part of Physitions do agree, that to strong bodies seuen houres in the night is sufficient (for in the day time it is generally disallowed) and to those that are weaker eight houres at the most.

Plato in *Timaeo* saith, when the world shutteth vp her eye, Flag.
we also shoulde shut vp our eies: the eye of the world is the
Sunne: therefore sleepe is not long to bee deferred after the
setting of the Sun, neither presently after supper can sleepe
be wholesome: for, as Galen saith, *Lib. 4. Aphorismorum,*
Commentario 67. a cibis ad somnum conuersio, caput impletur.
A certaine great man was wont to say, that he found nothing
better for the preseruation of his health then to read nothing
after supper, to write nothing, nor to be long out of his bed:
so, said he, I am very well able to arise in the morning, and
with cheerfulnesse to follow my busynesse.

Hee that hath a strong stomacke, let him lie first vpon his right side; but he that hath a weake digestiue faculty, should first lie vpon the left side, and afterwards vpon the right; for to lie vpon the left side, doth better helpe digestion, and vpon the right side it helpeth better for the distribution of the meate.

Doct. The next thing not naturall, is exercise & rest: how may that availe for the benefit and health of the body?

Of Exercise and rest.

Snd. A Great part of the preservation of the health
of mans body doth consist in due exercise and
noiseless rest; D 2

rest; for both these are necessary both to the body and the mind: of which Ouid saith:

Cernis ut ignavum corrumpant ocia corpus.

Vt capient vitium nisi mouentur aqua.

In these verses the similitude is of the body and the water. For as water that doth not moue doth easily putrifie: so the body also groweth to corruption without exercise.

In like manner of the minde and vnderstanding, *Ouid. V. Trist. Elegia 12. saith:*

Add: quod ingenium longa rubigine lesum,

Torpet, & est multo, quam fuit ante minus.

Where hee calleth it *Longam rubinem*, and *otium ignavum*, he meaneth that, whereby the whole force of the wit and vnderstanding is ouerthrowne; or at the least doth languishi and is diminished: euen as by the contrary it is refreshed and made sharpe.

There are three profits and commodities that arise by motion and exercise: the first is, it maketh the body strong.

Secondly, it doth excite and increase naturall heate.

Thirdly, the spirits and the senses are thereby made more stronger and sharper.

As concerning the times of exercise, the *Aphorisme* of *Hippocrates* doth teach vs labours before meate, he calleth motion or exercise of the body labours. Therefore before meate, and not after, the body must be exercised; for quietnesse after feeding, or very little excrise is to be vsed: least that the naturall heat which should be exercized about concoction and digesture, should bee dispeasred and so made weaker. Of Rest the same Ouid saith:

Quod caret alterna requie, durabile non est;

Huc reparat vires, fessag, membrana lenat,

And in his first booke *De Ponto*.

Ocia corpus aluit, animus quoq; pascitur illis;

Immodicis contra carnis vtrumq; labor;

Here is to be vnderstood Rest, that is fit and conuenient, both to the body and minde; whether it bee by relaxation and recreation.

recreation, liberall or meane : for there is no man of so great strength, that hee is able to endure continuall stirrings, watchings, cares, and labours : but at the last both body and mind is dried and wearied, vnlesse there be remission vsed. Of the manner of vsing exercise and rest, Cicero speaketh in his first book of his offices: *Ludo, & loco, ut quidem licet; sed sicut somno & quietibus ceteris tum, cum granibus seruisq; rebus satisficerimus.*

It is a true saying, that *conferto labore, dulce est quiescere.* And Anicen saith, that whosoeuer he be that is of an hot and dry complexion and by exercise is fallen into any notable disease, he is forthwith recovered with rest.

Doct. The next in order is Emptiness and Repletion.

Inanitas &
Repletio.

Stud. It is true: and looke how much we may offend to defraud an hungry stomacke; so much shall wee offend to offer meat vnto a full stomack; as Anicen saith, in *primo Can.* *fen. 3. Cap. De regimine cibi & potus.* For as the want of meate doth fill the stomacke with euill humors; so that the same plethora and continuall fulnesse causeth opilations, putrefactions, apostumes, leprosies, and feuers.

Anicen,

But this is to be obserued, that if the Attractive faculty, and the Retentive do remaine in their naturall strength; that then repletion cannot by any meanes bee hurtfull: especially if a right order of meats and drinke be obserued. And so in like manner, if the vertue digestiue and expulsive bee strong, emptiness cannot be hurtfull; for thereby the body is auoyded of his burdensome and hurtful humours, of which it is requisite that it should be cleansed and purged.

But when these faculties are hurt and become weake, so that an emptiness cannot be suffered, and a repletion cannot nourish or profit the body: we must then take heed how wee yse the one or the other.

Doct. But how are diseases proceeding of fulnesse remedied?

Stud. By vomit, by flux of the belly, by flux of bloud, at the nose, by urine, by spittle, by sweate, by insensible

oldant

D. 3

transpi-

transpirations; which being vnselt by vs, doth happen through the strength of nature. Moreouer, sometimes there must be vsed the incision of a veine, scarification, the application of leeches, of cupping glasseſ and vſecatorieſ.

But sometimes it happeneth that none of these aforesaid euacuations may be vſed; then must be ſupplyed exerciſe, la-bour, ſtriction and rubbiſgs, baths, abſtinenſe, ſleepe, and ſuch like (eſpecially in the times of famine:) but in euery of theſe there muſt bee had a due coniideration how much and how little is conuenient, according to the ſtate of euery body.

Doct. Now proceed vnto the laſt of things not naturall: which you ſay is *Animi affeſtus*, the perturbations and affeſtions of the mind.

Of the Affections of the mind.

Stud. Affects are the motions of the mind, by which it is either exhilarated, or diſquieted; for ſor-ew and anguſh, with ſuch like, are as it were *Carnifices, & tortores animi & corporis*, the very torturerſ and murdererſ of the mind and body: but on the contrary, ioy, hope, and a good coniience, are the ſweet nurces of life and health, as *Plato* ſpeaketh in *1. De Repub.*

Therefore it very much auaileth both to the health of the body, and of the minde, to be able to moderate theſe affects in that order, that nature may not be hurt: for we haue reade of ſome, that with ſudden ioy haue ſuddenly died, as *Valerius* reporteth of two women in Rome.

And what affects arife by anger, may eaſily bee perceiued, when that ſome by extraordinary fury and rage doe fall into the Apoplexiſ, the palfie, ſpasms, and convulſions, with diſeaſes of the ioints, and ſometimes into a trembling of the whole body; neither doth there happen leſſe euil vnto bodies through terror or feare, as the syncop, and falling ſickneſſe: even as on the contrary in ſome kinds of diſeaſes, it is pro-
fitable

fittable to be terrified and made afraid.

Sadnesse and anguish of mind worke no small affects, and especially waughty cogitations, for it induceth vnquietnesse, and watchfulness, which hurteth the senses, and diminisheth the strength of the whole body : wherefore as *Hyp.* saith, a moderation in all those affects is very healthfull and profitable.

P A R S . 3 .

Doctor.

YOU told me in the beginning, that the Art of Physicke was concluded vnder three things, which you termed naturall, not naturall, and against nature: of the two first we haue briefly spoken; let vs proceed vnto the third in like manner: and let mee know of you what those things are, which are against nature.

3rd. Those things that are said to be against nature, are in number three, viz. Sickenesse, the Cause of sickenesse, and Accidents that doe follow sickenesse.

And generally euery disease is either of an euill complexion, an euill composition, or a solution of the continuity, which hapneth either in the similer members, or in the instrumentall, or in both.

And first a disease of an euill complexion hapneth sometimes from the excesse or defect alone of some quality, as if either heate or cold doth abound in the body, then there is wanting the more of moysture and drithe,

Sometimes also a disease hapneth from the abundance or defect of some humor: as if the body do abound with melancholy, or flegme, it hath the lesse of choler and bloud, and so on the contrary.

Secondly, a disease rising through an euill composition, is either from the forme and figure of the parts of the body, from the quantity, from the number and situation of the same parts.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, the solution of the continuity hapneth through some Apostume, wound, dislocation, rupture, fracture, conuulsion, or excoriation.

Furthermore, every disease is either acute, or chronicall.

*Morbis acutis
atque chronicis
3. Aph. 22.*

All acute diseases are hote, and are iudged in 14. daies, as

Hyp. doth testifie.

The latter sort of Physitions do call those acute diseases that haue their termination in foureteene dayes, and those peracute which haue their termination in 7. and those peracute, which haue their termination in foure.

*Hyp. 6. epid. li.
paris. 2.
aph. 9.*

Chronicall diseases are cold and dull, and are of longer continuance. In like manner acute diseases are termed *acute* and sometimes they are changed into a Chronicall disease, as the Plurisie into the Gout, the Cholicke into the Palsie.

And Chronicall diseases for the most part are determined with a daily consumption.

quid.

Doct. What is Crisis?

*4. Tempora
morborum.*

Stud. Crisis is a swift and vehement motion of a disease, either to life or death: and it hapneth about the supreme intention of a disease, that is, the Akmin or state.

And wee must obserue that there are foure times of diseases, that is, the beginning, the encrease, the Akmin or state, and the declination.

The which times are so distributed of *Hyp.* that if the increase be in the fourth day, the change hapneth in the seueneth, but if the increase be in the fist, and seuenth, the Crisis hapneth in the ninth or eleventh day: but if the disease do increase in the tenth day, the deliuernace happeneth in the foureteenth day.

In like manner saith the same *Hyp.* the Physition should not be ignorant of the day that the Patient fell sicke, nor of the houre in the which the body fell into an heate, or to wax cold, &c. From whence it doth manifestly appeare, that other times also are not to be neglected: for a little after, he saith: For this cause saith he, shalt thou recken the dayes unto thee, in which thou shalt expect eruptions, or apostums,

in those times prescribed. There is also a quaternall number of dayes to bee obserued in all diseases, which doth promise an end either to life or death; as the same Author witnesseth.

3. Prog. 3.
4. Apptm.

Moreover euery disease is either in the superior or inferior venter, or in the veines, whose Crisis hapneth by spittle, by vomit, by flux of bloud at the nose, by Apostumes, by seige, by haemarrods, by menstruall and by vrine.

And sometimes also a Crisis doth happen by sweate: and many diseases doe transpire by insensible evaporation.

Dott. How shall wee come to the knowledge of the disease?

1. Of the
knowledge
of the di-
sease,

Stnd. Euery disease is knowne either from things substantially inhering, as in the composition of members, what doth abound, or what doth want, or whether it bee not fited in his right place.

2. From the operation of the member being hurt.
3. From the quality changed.
4. From things going out of the body.
5. From the times of the year.

We must know also that every disease is either by essence, or by colligance and consent.

*Morbis per
essentiam &
per consensum*

It is by essence if the disease be of it selfe in some member.

It is by consent, if it be derived from some member into another, by reason of the vicinity and colligance of the same: as the affect of the head from some vapour arising from the stomacke: neither must we be ignorant, that sometimes a disease is not onely essentiall, but accidentall also, and a companion of other diseases, so sometimes a feuer is an accident of many diseases, and of it selfe no disease: and so oftentimes there hapneth Apostumes, and Tumors.

A feuer an
Accident of
a disease.

Dott. How shall we know the cause of the disease?

Stnd. Hyp. affirmeth that there are three causes and
word beginnings

beginings of all diseases: for every disease springeth either from repletion, or from the intemperature of the heauens, or through some extreme violence hapning vnto the body.

Doct. What must we do, when we know the cause of the disease?

Stnd. The cause being knowne, wee must proceede to medicines, and diet, and if need be to topicall meanes and Chirurgery, prouiding alwaies a contrary medicine to the cause of the disease.

Wee must therefore at the beginning vse vniuersall remedies, then we must progeed to particular, as the disease shall require; and the Phystion must remember, that *contraria contrarijs curantur: & similia similibus sibi probere adiumentum:* so any kind of disease that doth proceed of repletion, will require emptiness, and so on the contrary: and a disease that doth proceed of drynesse will require humectation and moistening: even as that same which doth proceed of heat will require refrigeration & cooling, &c.

*Ropercussus
vistanda.*

Notwithstanding, we must take heed that wee doe not apply any thing that is extreme contrary, especially Ropercussus, least wee cause hurt to some principall member.

PARS. 4.

Doctor.

Vhen we haue found out a fit remedy for the disease, how must we proceed to the cure?

Stnd. It is to no end to find out a remedy, vnslesse the same be vsed and applied wisely: for we may find some Phystians that are furnished with a world of remedies, and yet apply them without either wit or reason: there be others that be of good iudgement, and yet notwithstanding are very barraines of helps: but those which they haue are very choice and good; and truely I know

know not how it doth happen, that there are so few sound and iudicial Physitions in this our age. But to let that passe, in the administration of physitke, these three circumstan-
ces are to be considered, *viz.* *Quantum*, *Quando*, *Quomodo*.

Quantum,
Quando,
Quomodo.

For suppose the remedy be hot or cold, a purger of flegme, melancholy, or choler: it is the worke of inuention, the cause and kind of the disease being considered, to dispose the remedy in a iust quantity, to prescribe the same in a conuenient forme, and when it becommeth to offer the same according to judgement and reason.

And surely, there is nothing so hard, or so obscure in the practise of physitke, as to deliuere a iust dose of me-
dicine: neither can the quantity of a remedy bee defined,
except wee take the indication from things naturall, as
from the strength, nature, and temperature of the sicke,
the habit of the body, as fatnesse, leanenesse, thinnesse,
fleshinesse, age, sex, and custome; for that is another nature.
In like manner from things not naturall; as the time, the
aire, the region: from things auoyded, and from things
retained; and those things which are *præter naturam*, against
nature; as sickenesse, the cause, and the symptoms. For
what wise man will giue one and the same medicine to a
weake man and to a strong, to a woman and to a man, to a
child and to a yong man, to an Englishman and to a
Moore? The time of the yeare is also to be regarded, the
month, the disease, the Paroxisme; the cause also is to bee
considered; besides the vehemency and violence of the
symptoms; and according to the same, the dose of the re-
medy is to be increased or diminished; for great diseases
require remedies in a greater dose. But commonly vnto
an Infant ij. 3 of *Cassia* is sufficient: of *Manna* ij. 3 of
Rhubarbe infused ij. 3; but to those that bee of strength
may be giuen ij. ounce of *Cassia*, and of *Manna* an ounce
and a halfe: and of *Rhubarbe* ij. 3 will scarce suffice. But as
I haue said, these things can hardly be defined by Art, but
must bee referred to the judgement and discretion of the
physitke.

Conſuetudo,
altera Naturæ

learned Physition.

Chalyzigen.

Doct. Let me now know your medicines that you haue to purge choler.

Stud. I haue to purge choler, Rhubarb, Cassia, Manna, Myrrabalanis, Curine, Aloes, and such like.

Doct. These are simple medicines, let mee know your compounds.

Stud. Then I haue *Diaprunum simplex*, and *Solutivum*, *Electr. de succo ros. hierapiera Galeni*, &c.

Doct. What purgers of flegme haue you?

Phlegmatis-
gen.

Stud. I haue Agaricke, Turbith, Colocynthis, Cartbamus, &c. Of compounds I haue *Benedicta lax*, *hiera Ruffi*, *hiera piera*, *hiera logadij*, *Diacarthanni*, *Diaturpeti*, *Electuarium decotto*, *Diaphrenicon*, *Indum Maius*, & *minus*, &c.

Pils.

Doct. What Pils haue you for that purpose?

Stud. I haue *pilulas ex agarico, cochie, Lucis, Artretice, ex hermodattilis, ex eupatoria, è hiera, Alephanina, ex euphorbia, è castorio, è quinq; myrobalanis, ex mezereo*, &c.

Doct. Now proceed to your purgers of melancholy.

Stud. *Sena orientalis*, *Epithymus*, *Eleborus niger*, *Lapis Lazuli*, and *Lapis Armeniacus*, do purge melaucholy.

The compounds are *Diasena*, *Diacatholici*, *hiera Ruffi*, & *trifera farasenica*. And it is to be obserued, that *hiera Ruffi* doth purge the head, the stomacke, and the whole body from grosse and viscid humors, and with all blacke cholers: Wherefore it is giuen in *Mania*, in *Epilepsia*, in *oris tortura*, *paralysi*, & *melancholia*, *status discursis*, *stomachi concordationem iuuat*, & est medicamentum confertens fistulis, ulceribus, *cancrosis*, & *Lepra*.

Doct. What pills haue you to purge melancholy?

Stud. *Pilula è fumo-terre, ex elleboro, ex Lapide Lazuli, ex Epithymo, pil. fastide*. All these purge melancholy.

Doct. Tell me now the iust dose of every one of these medicines.

Stud. I haue said already that that can hardly bee declared, but must bee referred to the discretion of the Physition:

Physition: which for the most part do not exceed six dram^s of purging Electuaries; in which is no Scamony, nor aboue four drammes of those Electuaries, in which is Scamony. As for pils, they neuer giue more then a dram or foure scruples.

But we must note, that the colder the Region, the greater may the dose of purging medicines be.

Doct. Doth not *Confectio hamech* purge melancholy?

Stud. I must confess that *Confectio hamech*, is good against sickenesse proceeding from blacke cholericke humours adusted, as in *mania, melancholia, verigine, obliuione,* and in *agritudinibus cutanis*, as *Scabbes, Morphue, Leprosie*, and such like.

Doct. With what waters must we giue those Electuaries that do purge melancholy?

Stud. We giue them in *aqua fumo-terra*, and in *aqualuporum*; both which doth respect the melancholicke humour.

Doct. With what pils do you purge mixt humors from the stomacke?

Stud. To purge mixt humours from the stomacke,

I vse:

Pil. Detribus Fernelij.

Pil. ex bilacabio, &c.

And when I purge generally all humors, I vse *Pil. Aggregativa*, and *Panchimagon, &c.*

Doct. Let mee know your remedies that you giue in a liquid forme: as *Apozemis, Syrups, Inisks, Potions, and Infusions.*

Stud. You shall, and first it is to be obserued: that the Arabickes did invent those kind of remedies, rather to open then to purge. And this is the counsell of *Hippocrates*. *Corpora cum quis purgare volet sportes fluida reddere.* And if the disease bee not too acute, and the humour doe not abound, it is then the worke of Physicke to purge that which is digested and concocted; and not that

Medicamenta liquida.

which is crude, tough, and raw. The body is made fluxible by opening of the Meatus and passages; by which the hurtfull humors are drawne, and those grosse humors are incised and made thin: for otherwise the expelling of crude and undigested humors, might cause a fretting and erosion of the intestines and bowels, and sometimes bloudy fluxes: neither is any thing sent forth to any purpose; for when as all the humors are crude and dull, and vnsit to be moued, by reason of the thickenesse and coldnesse thereof; it hapneth that all the narrow passages, descending vnto the belly, remaine obstructed and stopped: neither is the grosse matter it selfe auoyded, but it is also an hinderance vnto that which is attenuated and made fluxible: for which cause, as I haue said, these kind of medicines were first inuented. An Apozem may bee made with roots, hearbes, seeds, fruits, and flowers, with water and hony or sugar boyled together: or in this order, which is easiy: R. Guaiaci lb. 3. Coquatur lento igne in vj. libris aquae ad tertiam, Colatur adde si vis parvum Sacchari, ad gratiam, &c hydrothecum Apozema, feceris.

For some inward griefe, of which there is no manifest cause, R. Florum Chamomeli lb. iiij. more or lesse, Cogumulus, Colatur 3. iij. you may adde if you will Sacchari 3 j. And diuersum erit Apozoma. And this is the difference betweene a syrupe, and an Apozem, that the syrupe is more grosse in consistence, then an Apozem, for that is more cleere and liquid; for syrups are made with more hony or suger, & so boyled together, vntill it be brought into a light body, that it may hang vpon the naile, or sticke being dropped vpon a marble stone. An Apozem is made by adding of lesser suger, hony, or syrups to a decoction; for they must not bee boyled together, but to the intent it may bee the clearer, and more graciefull to sight, it is to bee clarified with the white of an egge.

In Summer-time when plants, and hearbes are in their strenght and greene, we yse Apozems: In the Winter time

we vse Syrups, and therefore it is the duty of the Apothecary to prepare Syrups in the Summer time, against the Winter season. And the dose of an Apozem is foure $\frac{3}{4}$ of decoction, adding thereunto $\frac{3}{4}$ j. b. of Syrupe.

In framing of Syrups we adde as much Suger as Ioyces, and boile it to a consistance, as before,

There is no great difference betwene a Iulep, and an Apoxem; for vnto $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. or $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of distilled water or decoction, we dissolve $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of Syrupe, and so make a Iulep. As for example, if I do prescribe a Iulep, or an Apozem, in an hot cause I say,

R. Rad. Graminis & acetosae ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Cichorij totius

Scariole.

Endinie.

Lattuce.

4. Sem. frigid maior. ana. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Florum violarum & nymphæ. an. R. b. j.

Fiat decoctio in colature $\frac{3}{4}$. iiij. Dissolutus Syrupi de Cichoriosi
M. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. b fiat Apozema.

Potion, doth not differ from the same in matter, nor forme, but in the end, because it is prepared to purge humors, but the Apozems and Iuleps to prepare them: as for example, if to the former decoction against choleric, in the place of the Syrup of Cichorij, wee dissolve halfe an ounce of Diaprum solut. or so much of Electuary de succosarum, wee haue made a potion to purge choleric.

Infusion is whendivers medicines are beaten to powder, or whole, are laid to steepe a certaine space in some kind of liquor, or decoction: as for example in $\frac{3}{4}$. iiij. of the decoction of Cichorij; or if you had rather in Soro Lattis, macerate for an whole night, $\frac{3}{4}$. iiij. b. of Rhubarbo, in the morning it is to be strained, and to the straining may bee added, if you please, a little suger, or Syrup of Violets, and so there is a fit potion to purge choleric.

Againe, if you dissolve any purging electuary, in any kind

kind of liquor, as batly water, broth, decoction of pruins, or some distilled water: wee may make a purging potion; as for example:

R. *Catholici* X.3. *Dissolve in ptizana, fiat potus.*

Or R. *Diaphenici* 3.3. dissolve it in *hydromel*, or in the decoction of some other conuenient hearbes, as *cephalicias*, or *spleniticis*, *fiat potus* to purge flegme.

And after the same order, wee frame potions to purge melancholy.

R. *Confelcionis banech.* 3.ij.

Dissolve in Decotto polypodiij, in quo. 3.iiij. fol. semme bullierina cum trayca cummuni. addendo Syrupide Epithymo, vel de fusaria 3.j. fiat potus.

*Of Medicines giuen in a dry forme, viz. in powder,
Trochisks, Lozenges and pils.*

Doct. **L**et me know what those medicines are, that are giuen in a dry forme.

Stud. Those are powders, Trochisks, Lozenges and pils, as for powder, it is the common matter of all dry medicines, and of a meane consistance, and thereof are made Electuaries, as well solid, as liquid; Trochisks, and pils: as for example, if you will haue a powder to stay evaporation, and ascensions into the braine, I say

R. *Coriander prep.*

Corall. chub. { *Ana.* 3.j.

Cerum Cerni vti. { *Ana.* 3.j.

Sachari rotabulat. { *3.j.3.*

Misce & fiat pul. subr.

This powder is to be taken presently after meat.

In like manner, a powder for to break wind is prepared in this order.

R. *Anis cond.* 3.iiij.

Feniculli 3.j. 3.

Coriander prep 3.3.

Cumini

A powder
against the
Rheume.

A powder
against
wind.

*Cumini**Carnis**Sefel. in vino gene. mace.**Cort. Citri Sicc.**Cinnamon. Crass.**Sacchari ros. tabulat. ad pondus omnium.**Misse. sicc puluis.*

Let the Patient take a spoonefull after-meales.

But the Apothecaries shoulde be very carefull of those powders which they reserue in their shoppes, as well for their owne profit, as their patients: for it is manifest, that the aire doth diminish and decay the vertue and strength thereof, if it be of long continuallitie, or not close & warme kept, for which caule it is thought far better to preserue the Species, in the forme of Trochisks and solid electuaries, as the species of *Diamargariton frigid.* *diarrhodam.* *Abbatis.* *trian Santalorum.* *Aromatici ros.* and such like, which may be better preserued in trochisks, then by any other waies, as some very good Apothecaries at this time do vse, or taking 3.j. of the species to an ounce of suger, with some conuenient liquor or distilled water, they frame a solid Electuary, diuiding the same in *Tubellis.* *Rotulis.* *Lozengis.* or in the forme of *Manus Christi.* In like manner may bee framed solid Electuaries, to purge as a 3. of the species of *Diacarthamum.* to purge flegme, *de succo Rosarum* to purge choler, &c.

Doll. How must we administer these medicines being thus prepared?

Stud. We glue *trian santal* for a hot liuer, *Diarrhodam* to strengthen the stomacke: and if we purge as aforesaid, then we say, *R. Electuarij Diacarthamis.* *tabellam.* *j. pondus* *3. l.* more or lesse as it shall seeme good to the Phylistion; let it be taken in the morning, being dissolved in some Ptifan or broth. In like manner.

R. Pulueris Diamargariti frigid. 3.ij.

Trochis for. De camphora. 3.ij.

Conferma violarum. 3.j.

*Lozenges in an
hot distemp-
ture.*

With suger dissoluued in aqua bnglossa, make an Electuary solid in *Lozenges*, of the weight of j.3 a pece.

In like manner we may take *species*, or any kind of powder, and with some iuice, syrup, liquor, or distilled water, make a Masse to be formed into pills, whose dose at the vttermost doth not exceed aboue D. iiiij. as for example, if you take powder of *Rhubarbe* or *Agaricke*, the waight of a dragn. with syrup of violets, you may make it into sixe pills. But our Physitions in these daies do vse pills ready prepared and corrected in the Apothecaries shoppes, which they prescribe after this manner.

R. Massa pill. De agarico vel de Rhubarb. D. iiiij.

Malax it with syrup of violets, and make V.pills.

Rondellines doth preserre water, before either luyces or syrups, because that by the two latter, the quantity is increased which groweth loathsome to the Patient.

*Of those things which are taken in a meane forme,
and consistence.*

Doctor.

Proceed to those medicines that are taken in a meane forme.

*Electuaries and
Opium.*

Stud. Those medicines that are giuen in a meane forme, are *Electuaries* liquid, which are commonly called *Opias*: not because they consist of *Opium*, but because they haue that body that *Opias* haue, and they are prepared partly for purging, and partly for alteration of humors. And such Electuaries are *Diaprunum simplex*, and *solniuum*, *Diaphenicon*, *confectio hamech Catbolicon*, which doth purge putrifized and rotten humours, euena *Mithridas* and *Treacle* which are great *opias*, not onely for their consistence, but also because it is confected with *opium*, and haue a property to resist venome and putrefaction.

Doct. How may these Electuaries be prepared?

Stud.

Stud. Vpon necessity they may be prepared, taking some powder or species, with some kind of syrup, as of conserues & Tabels, Trochisks, and such like; as for example:

R. *Conserua Anibos* 3.j.

Corticis citri condit. 3.B.

*Opias ad frigidam
intempriem ventri-
culi*

Spec. Aromatici. rof.

Spec. Diagalanga an. 3ij,

Cum syrupo conseruationis citri q.S.

Ficin opata ad frigidam intempriem ventriculi.

To this kind also appertaineth those *Medicamenta molia*, which are giuen in the forme of *Bolus*: as *Cassia*, and *Catholicon*.

As R. *Cassie* 3.j. adde sive

Rhubarbari 3.j.

Cum saccharo q.S. fiat bolus.

Which tender bodies may take out of spoone with some syrup of violets, nemphar, Althea and such like: or

R. *Cassia noniter tract.* 3.B.

Pul holand 3.B.

Bolus ad gaster.

Tereb. ven. lot. in aqua plant. 3.D.j.

Cum saccharo q.S. fiat bolus.

Of *Clysters* and their administration.

Doct: **T**here remaineth that you shew me the order of *Clysters* and their administration: what is a *Clyster*?

De Clysteribus.

Stud. A *Clyster* is a certaine liquor, injected into the belly for the remedy of some kind of disease: and this kind of medicine is not a particular, but a common remedy, not onely for the diseases of the bowels, but it draweth from all other parts, as from the hollowes of the liuer, it draweth *per venam portam*, it draweth melancholy from the spleene by his branches. In like manner it doth diuert, and draw from the upper parts; it cleanseth and scoureth the intestines, it is the best and safest medicine

that can bee giuen, especially being well appointed, for it purgeth without any trouble.

Doct. How is that medicine to be prepared?

Stud. In time past they would take one pound of li-
quor, as *hydromel* to scour, milke, or the decoction of
camomell to cease paine: In this age they prepare their
clysters of roots, hearbes, and seedes, being artificially
boyled, which they call decoction: in a pound of which
decoction, they put one ounce of hony, of rose to cleanse,
of red suger, to stir vp excretion; with a dramme of com-
mon salt, besides iiiij. ounces of some kind of oyle, to
make it more lubrick and slippery, and withall some ca-
thartike medicin to purge: as for example, if you will
purge the belly: wee say R. *Decoctionis clysteris commun.*
or remollientis. ff.b.j.

Dissolve mellis & Sacher rub. (See John 3.1)

Catholics ~~are~~ ^{will} endeavor to obtain **3.B.**

Oleicommissumis. 3.iii.

Fiat clyster.

This I declare for example sake, not to the intent that the matter shoulde be followed but the manner; for sometimes wee adde in stead of the purging medicines those that be astringent, as *Centinodum*, *Plantago*, *Tapi barbat an.* M.j & so make a decoction. In one pound of the straying you may adde some oyle, juice: or if the Patient bee rich, some astringent syrupe, as of *Myrtels*, or *Quinces* iiij. ounces: and so make an astringent Clyster, contrary to the former.

And we must obserue, that sometimes the liquor is to be increased or diminished, according to the discretion of the Physition; as when the bowels are oppressed, as in the dropie, and in woemen great with child: also when they are extended with wind; as in the Colicke, and Enterocle, &c. Also when we would haue the Patient to retaine the matter longer then ordinary, wee diminish the quantity. When wee would haue the Clyster to ascend,

as in the vlers of the illions, and paine of the reines; also in the Apoplexy, lethargy, the quantity is to be increased, and to bee made more sharper. Sometimes also oile is hurtfull : as in *Dysenteria*, where it maketh the vlers soule and filthy; for then astringents, as oyle of Roses or Quinces, ought to be added to comfort and strengthen.

Dysenteria.

Doct. It hath bene thought of some that Clysters may bee administred for nourishment; especially being made of broth, milke, egges, wine, and other comfortable things, when as the Patient is not able through weaknesse or some other accident to swallow: let mee heare what your opinion is in that point.

Stud. It seemeth that *Galen* was of the contrary opinion, when he denied that the substance of the Clyster was not carryed beyond the *Intestinum lejnum*, from whence some haue supposed that the sicke Patient hath beeene refreshed with the vapour onely. It is true indeed, that the animall appetit may bee satisfied with the vapour of the nourishment, but the naturall will not bee so satisfied, which delighteth onely with substance, and not with vapours, which suddainly and speedily perish, and waste: but it is manifestly prooved that the matter of the Clyster to transcend the *Intestinum lejnum*, euен to the stomacke, from whence the *Mezeracall* veines doe draw nourishment: and in *illiesa passio* it hath beeene seene that oftentimes the Clyster hath beeene cast vp by vomit: who is hee then that will deny that Clysters nourish not, or come vnto the stomacke?

Matebas Grad. an interpreter of *Anicen* doth affirme that hee had seene a maide, that had taken Suppositories, and forth-with, with the violent attraction of the stomacke, fell into exceeding vomitings; whereby they were compelled to minister vnto her fat broths and iuyces to dull the attractive faculty, whereby she was recovered.

Doct. I am of your opinion, that Clysters may be giuen to nourish, and haue obserued in diuers patients, who through weakenesse could take no nourishment by the mouth, yet by Clysters, nature hath bene well refreshed, and the Patient in the end as well recovered. But I would now know of you the order that must be obserued as well by the Physition in the administiring of the Clyster, as by the Patient in receiuing of the same.

*Clysteria quoniam
administranda*

Stnd. You shall, and first for the time; it is thought that in the morning betweene seuen and eight of the clocke, the stomacke being fasting, or in the afternoone about fife of the clocke, (as the Physition shall thinke conuenient) is the fittest time; hauing a great care that it be not administered too hote for the sensiblity of the intestins. I haue knowne some that haue brought great tormentes to the Patient, by ministring of a scalding Clyster. But after the Patient hath received the Clyster let him by little and little turne himself vpon either side; and if the affect be in the head or vpper parts, let the Patient lie vpon his backe; if in the right side, let the Patient lye so much the longer vpon the same, and so in like manner vpon the left side; retaining the Clyster if it bee possible the space of an hour.

Afterwards when the Clyster shall bee sent forth with the excrements, let the Patient restraine meate, the space of an hour, that so by that time the vapours dispersed through the body may be settled; otherwise the fumes of the excrements may be hurtfull, &c.

Doct. Proceed now to the choice of the remedy.

Stnd. The end of preparing Physicke is twofold: the first is, to preserue the present health of the body: the second to reduce that which is lost. Health is preserued by a good diet, and sickenesse is recovered by Physicke: diet supplieth that which is wanting by the vse of like things, & Physick being the curer, doth remoue those things that are hurtfull vnto the faculties, by remedies that are contrary. There are 3 things that doth hurt the action, that is, the

*Tria sunt qua officia
enam ledunt.*

the cause, sickenesse, and the symptoms, or accidents that doth follow sickenesse. The cause doth precede the disease, even as the shadow doth the body: the symptoms doth follow the disease; therefore the Physition must first indeuour to remoue the cause, for otherwise there is little hope to cure the disease: and the outward cause doth profit very much to the knowledge of the inward: and as I haue alreadly said, the scope of the Physition must be onely to remoue the same. And this caufe is twofold, either coniunct or remote; which is commonly called antecedent and consequent: we call that coniunct which immediatly and forthwith causeth the disease; as some humor *præter naturam*, affixed to the part, either by fluxion or congestion: we call that remote and antecedent, from whence the same coniunct cause springeth, and is nourished: that is to say, *Plethora* or *Cacochymian*:

Ques. What is that *Plethora* or *Cacochymian*?

Ans. We call that *Plethora* when there is an imoderate fulnesse, through abundance of bloud, or of the foure humors: the cure whereof doth consist in euacuation, either by opening of a veine or purgation.

Cacochymia is a vitious quality of all the foure humors, or of some one of them: for either bloud is distempered, or choler or flegme, or melancholy; and that body which is so distempered is called *corpus cacochymicum*, a body of an euill complexion, iuice, or disposition.

First therefore in the choice of the remedy, we must first be carefull to deale with the cause, before the disease, or the symptom: the antecedent before the coniunct: the antecedent cause, as I haue said, springeth from *Plethora*, or *cacochymian*, and the former is remoued by *phlebotomy*, and the latter by purgation.

In the choice of the remedy also wee must consider in opening of a veine, what veine must be opened, as the *Cephalica* for the head, the *Basilica* for the naturall parts; the *Epsica* for the middle parts, and the diseases of the stomach.

*Vt enim dico, sunt
prima & communes
causa morborum
plethora & cacochy-
mia, si remedia,
sunt missio Sangu-
inis & purgatio.*

Remedy stillis.

macke and the spleene. In the choice of the remedy, wee must also diligently consider the seat of that *cacochymia*, and whether it may be remoued with *Aloes* and *Cassia*, or with some common Clyster, for to purge from the first region, as from the stomachke, from the Intestines, from the hollows of the liuer, from the Mesenterio, and the spleene, it is sufficient oftentimes to use *Rhubarbe*, *Sena*, and *Agaricke*, with such like: but where it resteth in the parts more remote, wee are then to use a stronger meanes, as *Scammoniacke* medicines, *cologuinida*, *bermodasitis*, black *belebor*, and others of the same kind.

In the choice of the remedy we must also consider the greatnessse of the disease: for a great disease doth require a great remedy; and a lighter, the lighter remedie: sometimes a small disease is cured, onely by abstinence, frication, exercise, and with light remedie. In the administration of a remedy, wee must also consider the strength of the sicke, and so dispose the medicine accordingly. And this is an obseruation, that the remedy must bee awaies greater then the disease, and before the opening of any veine a Clyster must precede, lest the crude humor which for the most part is contained in the first region, be carried into the places that are empty of blood.

Dott. You haue satisfied me well in the *Theorickē* part: let vs now come to the practise. Shew mee your method in the *Therapeutickē* part: let me know how you will remedy diseases that proceed of bloud; which we will comprehend vnder *Synochus*, or a continuall Feuer. Go to, let me know your methode for the curation of a continuall Feuer.

Stud. That shall I most willingly performe, and I hope to your full satisfaction and contentment,

Generall

**Generall remedies against diseases proceeding
of blood, vnder the example of a
continuall Feuer.**

Synochus is a continual Feuer proceeding from bloud :
the signes are an vnseparabla rednesse in the face, an
inflation or puffing vp of the veines, artires and temples,
with lassitude and wearisomenesse of the whole body,
with a sleepy disposition ; the vrine is red and grosse,
the Patient hath a difficulty of breathing, a full pulse, high,
and swift.

The cause and the kind of the Feuer being perspected, *Purgatio.*
the cure will easily follow. The first intention is with
a Clyster, or some gentle purgation : onely I except
Cassia, partly because of his humectation it increaseth
the putrifaction, and partly because head-ach is fami-
liar to this feuer, and by the vse of *Cassia* is increased, by
reason of the abundance of vapours that ariseth from
the same.

Secondly, I open the basilica of the right arme, and ac-
cording to the counsell of *Galen*, I draw bloud euen to
the fainting of the Patient. And because it sometimes
hapneth that in a full body, aveine is hard to be found, and
therefore bloud cannot bee drawne : I then cause your
sanguisuga to bee applyed to the thighes, legges, and
shoulders, or otherwise, I prouoke the *Hemoroids*, the
Menstruus, or bleeding at the nose. Then to resist putrifac-
tion, I giue *Syrpus de acetosata Ciri*, *De limonibus*, *De grana-
tis*, *Oxycharum simplex*, with the waters of roses, forrell
gramen, and Cichory. Or

R. *Syrpi d: acetosata Ciri.* 3.ij.

Aqua graminis. 3.viii.

Fiat Insep. which must be giuen inter pastus.

The Syrups of buglossie, *De lupulis*, *De fumaria*, giuen

in the waters aforesaid doth cleanse the bloud. And for because the thinner bloud by heat is apt to be turned into choler, and the grosser into melancholy; wee purge with Cholagogoo, as Rhubarb, & with Melangogo as Sena, with some refrigerant decoction, which doth also open and cleanse the bloud; as for example;

R. Radicum graminis.

Acetosa an. 3.iiij.

Cichorii rotius.

Endivie.

Sena frigid. major an.

Florum cordialium an.

Fol. Sennae mundat.

Fiat decocatio.

In colature 3.viii infunde Rhubarbari 3.iiij. in tenui expressione dissolue syrupi De Cichorio simplicis syrupi de fumaria compof. an. 3.ij. b. fiat apocremaria duas Dose.

In the whole course of the cure must bee repeated clysters that haue a cooling faculty; as for example;

R. Lactucæ.

Endivie.

Scorodæ.

Portulaceæ an.

Lavateræ folia.

Laticeæ.

Dispruni folia.

Confectio hamech.

Vel vtriusq. 3.ij. olei violatis 3.iiij. fiat clyster.

And because the bloud in the great veines doth putrifie, and is wont to moue great heat and paine about the loynes: we do apply ceratum refrigerans Galeni, or that which is prescribed against the hot distemperature of the reines.

The dyet of the Patient must bee thinne, and such as may not increase bloud, for bodies that are full and impure, by how much the more they are nourished, by so much the more are they hurt: in stead of wine he must vse aqua hordey, or aqua graminis: and if the Patient haue difficulty of breathing, you may adde therunto liquorish, iujubes, or

the roote of *Vngula cabalina*, to strengthen the heart, buglosse, burrage; for the heat of the liver cichory, lettuce, purslane; for the heat of the reines, the cold seedes and *Alcocengi*, for costiuenesse, violets, *pruna acida*, *Tamarinds*. He must abstaine from egges, wine, and if it possible may bee from flesh, because it doth increase bloud, and so consequently the cause of the disease.

Of diseases proceeding of choler, with their cure, under the example of a Feuer tertian.

Doctor.

Proceed now to the cure of cholericke diseases, which we will comprehend vnder a tertian Feuer. Tell me how will you cure a tertian Feuer.

Sed. As there is a common cause of all diseases, so for the most part there are common remedies: the heate of choler is first to bee asswaged by the vse of cooling medicines, as syrups of Cichory, *De endivis*, *De granatis*, *violam*, *Rosa*, *De lymonib.*, *De nymphis*: and if the heat be great, we giue them with the water of *Lectis*, Purslan, Plantine, *Cuscutea*, Sorrel, and such like: Afterwards wee purge with Rhubarb, infused in a decoction that doth both coole and open, as

R. Rad. graminis.

Acetosa. an.

Cichory.

Endivie.

Cuscutea.

4. Sem frigid maior. av.

Florum violarum &

Nenupharis an.

3. ij.

M. B.

3. j.

P. j.

Fiat decoction: in collature 3. iiiij. infunde Rhubarbe. 3. ij. in lessi expressione dissolute syrupi rosarum solua. 3. j. & fiat potus. In a tertian, we administer opening medicines rather cold then hot

Ad Glauconem.

hot: Galen commendeth the decoction of *Pulegium*, and *origannum*. And towards the end it shall bee profitable to vse *Syrupis de quinque radicibus cum aqua cichorii*, or the syrup of cichory, with the decoction of the opening roots (and if you would temperate the heat) they must first be mace-rated in *viniger*.

Clysters.

Clysters must be prepared ex *sero Lettis*, in which is boiled Lettice, purlan, and violets: in the straining we dissolute *Diapruni solutius*, 3.ij. *melis & sacchari violati*, an. 3.ij. *alevi olacei & nenupharis*, an. 3.ij. 15. if the heat be great; otherwise oyle of violets 3.iiij. will seruo.

Vena fletis.

Galen in the most hottest Feuers giueth counsel to draw bloud eu'en *ad hypothimiam*; because there is no better remedy for cooling. Howbeit, it is not expedient to open a veine before the third fit bee past: and then if the vrine appeare red, high coloured, and grosse, wee shall committ no error to open the Basilica of the right arm: whereby the bloud commixed with choler and putrifaction may bee auoyded: and although the vrine bee not grosse, and yet high, it shall bee necessary to draw bloud, to auoide choler, and to coole the ebullition thereof. But this must be obserued in bloud-letting, that at the first opening of the veine wee may draw more bloud then at the second; for the first is for euacuation: and the latter but for refrigeration and cooling. And this bloud-letting is most fittest for young persons, such as haue plethorick and full bodies, and strong; in whom this ferauent and ebullition, by this meanes is easily asswaged. Wee must obserue also that vomiting being not prouoked, doth very much profit in the beginning of the fit; neither is it to be restrained, vnlesse the Patient bee dibilitated and made weake thereby: and if, it happen at sometimes that nature is slow to expell by vomite; the Physition is then to helpe nature, by ad-ministring of some medicine that may procure the same: which must be (as I haue said) in the beginning of the fit; as for example:

*Vomitus pronunciat
dus in paroxysmi
principio. Vomitus.*

sol.

O

R. *Aqua*

R. *Aqua communis.*

3.iii.

Aceti & sacchar an.

3.j.

Misco.

Mix it, and giue it being warme vnto the Patient. Some
giue vnto the Patient Oximell 3.ij. somewhat warme. But
sometimes it hapneth that the Patient doth vomite too
much; that nature is thereby very much weakened,
against which, we must giue such things as may corroborate,
and strengthen the stomacke: As

Oximell

R. *Syrup.de agresta.*

3.vj.

Which shall be giuen by little and little to the Patient
in a spoone ij. houres before meat: but if that stay not the
vomiting, prepare this powder:

R. *Coralij rubet.*

3.ij.

Zacchar.

3.ij.

Cinnamomi.

3.B.

Misco.

Of which powder let the Patient take 3.j. mixed with
two spoonfuls of the foresaid Syrup.

A Sacculus may also bee prepared to apply vnto the stomacke after this manner:

R. *Rosarumrubeareum.*

3.ij.

Coriandri preparat.

3.ij.

Mentha an.

3.ij.B.

Coralij rubet.

3.j.

Balanstiorum an.

3.j.

Conquassentur, & fiat sacculus.

In like manner wee take for the same matter bread
tosted and infused in rose vinigar, beaten in a mor-
ter: to which may bee added of myrtels and redde
corral ana 3.j of Cinamon 3.B. and so applyed like a
plaister vpon the stomacke. It is the duty of a carefull
Physition to obserue diligently the motion of na-
ture, and to follow it as a guide, as if it will helpe
it selfe by vomit, by the stoole, by vrine, or by sweate;
yea sometimes by hemorhogia to assist nature in her
workes.

worke. In the meane time we must regard the liuer, for now he is in himselfe altogether hot, the gaule in its vessell is fried and adured, so that we must apply an *Epethem ex aqua echorij* 3.iiij. *cum eleutharij tria Santali.* 3.ij.

Doct. But sometimes it falleth out, that with all this labour, the Feuer ceaseth not: what must we do then?

Stud. Then we giue this Apozem or the like, twice a day in the morning and euening, 3.xij.

R. <i>Tamarindorum subt. incis.</i>	3.ij.
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Hordes contus.

<i>Passularum mund.</i>	ana.P.iiij.
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<i>Prunaincis & contus num.</i>	xv.
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Conserue nenufaris.

<i>Conserue violar.</i>	ana.3.ij.
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Fiat Decollio. S.A.

In libris xij. agna quoad lb. octo reliqua fiant.

Let it be strained, to which strayning adde of syrup of violets, and *oxyacchari solus.* & *syrnpi de duabus radicibus an.* 3.ij. fiait *Apozema.*

Afterwards wee administer this clyster following, or the like:

R. <i>Succibeta</i>	lb.j.
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<i>Oleirof.</i>	3.ij.
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<i>Solis.</i>	3.j.
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<i>Sacchar.rub.</i>	3.ij.
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Cassia fistule 3.j. *misce & fiat enema.*

Also if the Patient be dry or thirsty, you may suffer him to hold in his mouth *Eleutharum Diadragantbi frigid,* or Damaske prulns, or a cold apple, or to gargarise with rose-water and vinegar mixed together, or to liche some syrup of limons of the citren, violets, or such like.

If the Patient be grieved through the heat of the summer, or because the fumes of choler do offend the heart, we may giue him some cordiall confection: as

R. <i>Conserue rosarof.rub.</i>	3.j.
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<i>Conserue borrag.</i>	
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Buglossa,

Clyster

*Ad Aridationem
lingua.*

Confessio cordialis.

<i>Buglossa.</i>	ana	3. B.
<i>Violarum.</i>	3. j.	
<i>Dioscordij.</i>	3. j.	
<i>Boli orientalis</i>	3 B.	
<i>Syrupi acetocitatis citrig. S. fiat in forma opiate.</i>		

Or for the richer sort;

R. *Diamargarit. frigid.* 3.j.B.

Sem. citri.

Sem. acetosi & bombacis ad 3.ij.

Cum syrupo buglossi fiat confectio.

Or R. *confectionis hyacinthorum* 3.j.B. *specier. Diamargarit.*
frigid. 3.ijj. *mixe cum syrupo violarum fiat confectio.* Of which
you shall giue vnto the sicke a spoonefull, with water of
buglossis and roses.

Sometimes it hapneth that the patient is affected with
exceeding head-ach, by reason of the fumes that doe arise
from the stomake; wherefore the foresaid clysters must
be often repeated, and frication and rubbing of the legges
must be vsed: besides the feet must be often washed before
sleepe with this lotion following:

R. *Florum ros. rubraram* Pedum lotia.

Felidrum vitis &

Camomille. an.

M.ij.

Florum chamomille &

Meliloti. an.

P.j.

Let all boile in common water, wherewith let the Patients feet be washed every night, the thighes and hips are
also to be bound, to the intent the fumes may be retracted,
and so the paines of the head eased.

The feet may also be rubbed with some peice of course
linnen cloth, which may be moistned in some vinegar and
salt.

Also for watchfulness we may apply this vnguent.

R. *Unguenti populeonis* 3.B. *Contra Vigiliams.*

Requies Galeni.

3.ij.

Misso

Misce and annoyle the tempels.

But if the Patient sleepe not with this meanes; you may administre this potion, two houres before midnight.

R. <i>Syrupi papaveris</i>	2 <i>an.</i>	3 <i>i.</i>
<i>Syrup nunnifarisi</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>	
<i>Aqua Lacunae.</i>		3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Misce & bibat.</i>		

Also may be admynistred this Nasale:

R. <i>Aquae nunnifarisi</i>	3 <i>fl.</i>	
<i>Requiem Galeni</i>		Gr. <i>iiij.</i>
<i>Opy</i>		Gr. <i>iiij.</i>
<i>Aceti modicum:</i>		

This being mixt together, wet cotten or bumbast, and put them into the nostrils.

It oftentimes hapneth, that in this tertian Feuer, the reines to bee inflamed: to amend which, wee vse this vnguent.

R. <i>Oleum rosati magistri Arnoldi.</i>	3 <i>j.</i>	
<i>Acets modicum.</i>		
<i>Misce.</i>		

Or wee may vse, *unguento rosato santalato.*

And thus by the helpe of Almighty God, and the due administration of these medicines, the cure of a cholericke, or tertian Feuer shall be effected.

Dod. I like this methode very well: let me see how you will proceed in the cure of diseases proceeding of flegme, which we will comprehend vnder a quotidian feuer: let me know your methode for the cure of a quotidian Feuer.

Generall remedies for diseases proceeding from flegme vnder the example of a quotidian Feuer.

Stud. Every Feuer that repeateth it selfe every day, may not be termed a quotidian, for *dupliciter*

stans,

tiana, and triplex quartana, doth returne daily, but the tertian with rigor, and exceeding cold, the quartan with horror, shaking and shuering, and the quotidian with cold of the extreme parts. The quotidian doth not end in ~~desperatio~~
neither doth the fit of the quotidian end with sweat, as that of the tertian, because that flegme is hardly resolued into sweates, but choler is very easily and quickly: also the accessse of the quotidian is wont to bee longer then that of the tertian.

The cause and kind of the Feuer is chiefly to be iudged from things antecedent, as if the sicke were giuen to gluttony, of a flegmaticke constitution, & such a one that hath lead an idle life; whether it taketh him in the winter, or whether he liueth in a cold and moyft aire, or if he be a child or an old man; if it bee a woman, or a fat man; for children through much feeding, old men, women, and fat men, through the defect of nature, do gather much flegme. Also the Feuer is to be adiuged from the adjuncts: as if the heat be felt with moisture, although through putrifaction it bee somewhat sharpe: also from the consequence, as the hurt action: if the pulse be small, flegme oppressing the heat, both in quantity and quality. The Feuer is also to be adiuged by its excrements: as if the vrine bee thin (for so it happeneth through obstruction, because the thinne matter doth onely passe away) also if it be white through rawnesse and crudity, or at the length turbulent, through the permixture of some grosse humour. The stools are also to be considered, whether they be liquid, crude, & flegmaticke: no thirst, because the stomacke abounding in flegme doth reppresse heate and drithe, which are the causes of thirst, vniuersall it happeneth the flegme to be salt with putrifaction or admixion of choler. And as the cure doth proceed from Art, so wee must bee carefull to distinguish the species of the flegme from the effects; as if it be sharpe it prouoketh hunger; if it be salt, thirst; if it be sweet, drownes, *quia acida coquenda, salsa mox vacuanda, dulcis natura committenda*.

*Ab admixtia.
A consequentiis.*

Therefore when wee perceiue that the Feuer doth proceed from the domination of flegme, the first intention for the cure, is to prepare a Clyster fit to draw the same from the stomacke and intestines, the forme whereof is in this order.

Rt. *Parietaria**Mercurialis**Chamomeli**Melilotis**Pulegian. M. S. adde si vis tantundem**Hysopo**Thymus**Origanum**Calamentha**Sem. anisi.**Sem. feniculi an.*

3.ij.

Fiat decoctio, in colatura libra una dissolvis mellis anthosatis, & Sacchari rubri ana. 3.j.

*Diaphenici, an**Hu. r., an**Bendictile laxatino*

3.vj.

*Olei chamomeli &**Anethini ana.*

3.j.B.

The humor is to bee prepared with syrups de hysopo, de marrubio, de absynthio, de daibus, de quinque radicibus, de Stachado, oxemolite composite, Scyllitico cum decocto radicum Apri-entium, or with the waters, Apij feniculi, Asparagi, petrosifili, Absinthij, genetha, salvia: afterwards must be administred such things as do purge flegme, as Agaric, Diaphenicon, Diacarthanum, or if you please, we may prepare an Apozem purging grosse flegme, as

Rt. *Radicum apri-entium, or**Rad. rula campana,**Rad. peoniae an.*

3.ij.

*Hysopo**Thymus*

H

Absynthij.

*Apozem purgen
per sonum.*

<i>Absynthijs.</i>	
<i>Gentiana.</i>	
<i>Chamedrios.</i>	
<i>Chamepitios an.</i>	M.S.
<i>Sem. anisi.</i>	
<i>Sem. feniculi an.</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Florum anthos &c.</i>	
<i>Stachados an.P.j.fiat decoctio.</i>	

In colatura 3.viii.infunde & bulliant agarici 3.iiij.in expreſſione diſſolute Diaphanici 3.vj. oxymelitis aut cuiusvis dictorum Grap. 3.ij.fiat Apozema in duas doſes.

But because it happeneth sometimes that the Patient ^{Pil purgantes pia-}
cannot take a potion, but had rather take pills: then for that
^{nam}
purpose may be giuen Pil. *Auree, cochis, de agarico, aggrega-*
tive; of those that are leſſe purging, as *biree, stomachiche, &*
alephangine, which may be prescribed by themſelues or
with the others, whose doſe is 3.j. Or,

R. *Massa pil. aurearum 3.an.* ^{Pil. do biree.} 3.ij.

Cum syrupo de absynthio fiant pillule molles num. vij.Or,

R. *Agaricis trichiscati 3.iiij. or of the Massa of pillule*
de agarico 3.j. cum syrupo De mentha, vel De hyſſopo, fiant vj.pil.
molles.

About the beginning of the cold the fit approaching, it
ſhall not bee amisse to prouoke vomite, to euacuate the
flegme which is contained in the ſtomacke; especially if
nature ſhall ſeeme to require the ſame. To which purpose.

R. *Syrupi aceti ſi aut oxymelitis simpl.* 3.ij. ^{Vomitus.}

Cum decocto corticis raphani & ſeminis

& Ariplicis raphani, in quo 3.B. agarici bullierit, Fiat
potion. Detur tepide.

Hippocrates doth very much commend vomit in this
feuer, and writeth, in *Epidemis*, that the wife of on *Theotis-*
mus was perfectly cured by the ſame.

Also it is profitable to annoiſt the backe with oile of
flower-deluce or Dil: the patient may also vſe hydromel in

the decoction whereof shall be boiled a little hyssop, as

R. *Hyssopi P. B. bullata in tribus libris aqua ad perfectam de-
spumationem, seu consumptionem tertie partis addendo melis 3. i.
Lucius quantitas minuatur fiat 3. vniuersaliter dilatior. si calor in pre-
cordis antius videatur, ne bilefaciat.*

In the whole progresse of the disease, our chiefeſt care must bee for the ſtomacke, that it may bee Strengthned by taking of ſome tables of *Aromaticum rosatum*, or Electuary of *Diarrhodon*, applying vpon the ſame *Emplastrum ſtomachicum*, with oyle of nutmegs *Chimical*, oyle of wormewood and ſuch like : alſo to giue inwards is very much commended Syrupe of mints, or Syrupe of wormewood. Some doe affirme, that the iuice of Gentian with warme wine taken before the fit, doth cure the feuer: but it is moft certaine, that a 3 of old treacle, or mithridate, (the body purged) giuen in white wine one houre before the fit to cure the ſame.

There bee ſome that haue ſworne that onely with the inſtilling of three droppes of the iuice of Mercury into the right eare, or noſtrill, to haue done the ſame: but as it is an indifferent medicine, ſo thofe that are diſpoſed may proue it; ſo that they negleſt not other meaneſ: ſome others will, vpon the drawing on of the fitte, to hold their feete in hot water, wherein haue beene boileſ hearbs of an hottē quallity. To a quotidian appertaineth that feuer which is called *Epiſta*, contrary to *Eyperia*, for when the inward parts waxe cold, the outward doe burne, because the vitrios and glaſſie flegme in what part it doth putrifie is incendit, but the other groſſe ſort doth waxe cold, which requireth to bee well prepared by ſuch mediciſes as doe vehemently incide and attenuate before it bee purged. *Gordomius* counſelleth in feuers proceeding of flegme, to giue the Patient wine diluted: ſor, ſaith hee, if *Valescus* doe allow of opening roots, if of pepper, if Syrupe *de mentha*, and *De abſynthio* may bee allowed, why not wine?

Epidia Lypirian.

And

And this is the methode which I haue obserued for the cure of a quotidian feuer; by which methode I suppose all plegmaticke diseases, of what kind soever, may be remoued and perfectly cured.

Dell. Tell mee what difference there is betweene a quotidian, and an hæmitritæon, or halfe a tertian.

Of an Hæmitritæon or Semi-tertian.

Student:

Hippocrates, *primo Epidemion*, doth call a semitertian, *Desemination*, *horribicam*; not onely because it doth inuade with horror, but also because in the whole course of the disease the sicke doth altogether tremble and shake: this feuer is framed of a continuall quotidian, and of an intermittent tertian. Flegme putrified in the greater vessells, causeth a quotidian, and choler putrified in *babism*, causeth a tertian; but it troubleth daily: besides also the third day the sicke complaineth himselfe to bee tormented for certaine houres with watchings, vnaquietnesse, with thirst, with betternesse of mouth, with a feeling of lassitude, and wearisomenesse: therefore from flegme proceedeth the cold, and from choler a light succession, or shaking of the externe parts; but from both of them trembling: It is called a semitertian, not because wee say hee is halfe putrified; but hee is farre more grieuous then a tertian. *Hippocrates* saith, that this disease is deadly, for many causes: first for the diuers conflict of contraries: secondly, because it leaueth no time to nature to nourish the body, to concoct hurtfull humours, and to repaire the strength; by which cause it must needs heape vp a great heape of excrements: thirdly, because it is two-fold; and is framed from contrary causes: lastly, because it exerciseth the stomacke, and the neruos parts;

from whence arise often syncops, and soundings : notwithstanding, the remedies must be mixed against choler, and flegme ; the stomacke must bee strengthned with inward and outward meanes : the liver must also be cooled: for I know not how it happeneth that it taketh one heat from another; and the lesser is drawne from the greater.

Doct. So, now you haue satisfied my desire, proceed to diseases arising from melancholy, whjch we will comprehend vnder a feuer quartan: let me know your method you haue for the cure of the same.

*Of diseases proceeding of melancholy, with their reme-
dies, under the example of a quartan Fever.*

Student.

*Demonstratio
medicorum
cœli.*

A Feuer proceeding from melancholy is called a quartan, because that melancholy moueth every fourth day, as choler doth euery third day, and flegme daily. That quartan is the safest, which doth inuade of it selfe, and doth not proceede from some other disease. For those feuers that degenerate into a quartan, do sometimes continue for many yeares, *Valesius* reporteth, that hee saw a man that had a feuer every thirtieth day, and that feuer did continue for the space of thirty yeares.

Digestio.

The feuer is chiefly to be knowne from things antecedent; as if the sickle were melancholy, and in his declining age, and whether it tooke hold of him in Autumnne; although that *Hippocrates* in libro *De hebdomadibus* writteh, that that feuer doth chiefly inuade in the flower of age: that is to say from twenty ffe vnto fourty ffe, but he hath written many other things of a quartan, which daily ex-perience doth shew to be contrary. But to proceed: if the fit doth beginne with trembling and shaking, and that his bones seeme to be bruised, and seeleth paine in his lower parts, because the humor is cold, dry, and grosse, and therefore cannot be thrust ouer to the skinne.

Also

Also from the adiuncts, as by the heat which doth not appeare sharp and biting, except the humor bee of burnt choler.

From the consequents, as the hurt action, a small pulse, by reason of cold; and slow by reason of the grossenesse of the humour. The feuer is also to be adjudged from the excrements, as by little sweat, because the humour being earthy is very hardly resolued into sweats: the vrine is thin and watrish, and the stooles dry.

Wee must proceed in this feuer as in others, in concocting the matter offending, and in purging; because hee is of the kind of putrified feuers; therefore wee must begin with euacuation of common superfluities; and if the belly bee bound, we giue this or the like clyster:

R. Fol. Malve.	M.j.
Polyped quer.	3.j.B.
Epithina.	
Carthami an.	3.B.
Sen. alex.	3.j.
Sen. anisi.	
Feniculi an.	P.j.

Bulliant in sero Latiss ad lib. j. in colat dissolute mellis raf. 3.j.
B. olei violarum 3.iii. & fiat enema.

Also we may administer this Apozem.

R. Radicum capparis.	Apozem.
Tamaricis an.	3.iiij.
Polypodij.	3.B.
Lupuli, cuscutea, melissa, buglossa.	
Borraginis an.	M.j.
Sem. anisi, feniculi an.	3.ij.
Florum genista.	P.j.

Fiat decoction, in colat. 3.viiij. Dissolute Syrupi Defumaria simplicis vel compotis, syrup. de pomis aur regis sabor an 3.j.B. si-as Apozem in clarum in duas doses.

In the same decoction may be boyled Foliorum Sennae 3. iiiij. in gallinaria 3.iiiij. dissolute entholici duplati, syrupi de Epithymo.

Epithymo composto an. 3. j. fuit potus.

The humor being prepared, ought to bee purged with light and familiar medicines often repeated, for strong medicines doe rather exasperate the humour, being before stubborne, then otherwise auoid it, but for poore men, and strong bodies may bee giuen this medicine.

R. Confectionis hamech.

3.ijj.

Dissolve in decocto lupuli & scabiosa, in quo 3. g. foliorum senne bullierint, Addendo oxymelius Galeni 3. j. fuit potus.

The powder of *Senna orientall*, or of *Epithymum cretensis* 3.ij. drunke in white wine may suffice, or 3.vj. thereof infused in *sero lacticis*, or *aqua violarum*, if the humour bee of blacke choler.

If the body be full, the vrine appearing red, we may open the basilica of the left arme, which if the bloud flow cleane and red, shall bee forthwith staied, but if it appeare blacke, we may draw in more abundance: in women wee are to moue the *menstrus*, and in men the *hemoroyds*, if it may possible be done: some there bee that giue counsell to open the *saluatella* (which is a veine betweene the little finger, and the next adioyning to the right hand, but in this case it must be opened in the left) in the *paroxisme* it selfe. Galen giueth vs warning to looke vnto the spleene, as well by things inward as outward, the remedies whereof hee setteth forth in *capite de obstrukione luenis*: for in the spleene saith hee, is the seate of melancholy, which is indeed *focus febris*. But *Trallianus*, and *Etius ex Ruffo* saith: that in a quartan proceeding of blacke choler, wee ought to haue regard to the liuer, rather then the spleene, which being obstructed, and by long heat of a chollerick Feuer, is growne into a *scirrhu*, hardnesse, which may be perceiued when the *hypocondre* of the right side by the very touch it selfe is perceiued to be stretched out and very hard.

Vomitiu,

Vomite doth auiale very much to auoide the humor offending, if it bee prouoked by fit medicines, two hours before the fit. White wine being giuen luke warme in the

the beginning of the fit, doth procure vomit, and in the declination sweate.

There be many that do commend bathing, because that the skin astrickt and dry may be relaxed: but this I thinke not to be good in a cold quartan, but in a hot.

There be some also that do giue counsell, a little before the fit, to annoyn the spine of the backe, and the feete (because from thence beginneth this fit) with the oyle of Juniper, of Scorpions, of *Cafe*, of *Castoreum*, *cum unguento Arragonio*, or with that wherein hath bene boyled greene frogges; for that is an *alexterium* of a maligne humor; some also preferre this medicine following.

R. *Theriaca* 3.j. *Nardi & Caryophillorum* an.3.j. *cum aliquo ex dictis aleis, aut cum vino generoso fiat linimentum pro spina dorfi*, for so the trembling which is the fore-runner of the quartan is diminished, because that by heat nature is strengthned, and better able to resist cold, and also sometimes sweate followeth, whereby the accessie is diminished, and a portion of matter of the disease auoided, *Confectio ulcerosis*; being giue one hour before the accessie, the body being before purged, doth profit very much. In like manner, the decoction of *Agrimony*, to which is added a little white wine, at the end of the decoction, is given in the accessie it selfe.

I wonder of *Rondelotum* which doth so often perswade vs that the yse of white wine, wherein sage is steeped for a night, to cure the quartan, and to bee a certaine remedy for all diseases which proceed of melancholy.

But that is more wonderfull, that *Trallianus* doth affirme, that a litle Bitle hung about the necke in a peece of linnen tinted with saffron, should be a sute experiment to take away a quartan: some there ate that doe commend the worme that is found in the thistle called *Lubrum veneris*, to bee very good against a quartan, being han ged about the necke, of which you may read more in *Trallianus*.

Scardrum

Trallianus

*Valerius doth write, that the juice of *Taylors Barburus*
being giuen three times an houre before the fit, to remoue
the quartan.*

There are certaine that do vsie this secret. Take the heart of an Hare, prepared as the lungs of a Foxe, let it bee diuided into three equall parts, whereof give one part vnto the sickle, with wine, before the fit, and by the fourth fit hee shall bee cured.

Things that do heat very much, as *Diospoliticon*, pepper, mustard, *Distripon piperon*, and such like, must bee auoyded in a hot quartan; in a cold also they must bee carefully and warily vsed. For those that vs these remedies, as *Erys* doth assure, doth increase the force of the disease, for they make of a simple quartan, a double, but in the state before the sic way be giuen this medicine: Rx. *Myrtha pipera*
ris, ex foliis raro viridis an- partet aquilarum melle, fiant
pilorum Dij. delat. Ante nox fuisse; non hinc, bardingum
bordinum, sallustio, et dardar, diu nullo tempore.

Of diseases of Inanition or empræstisie-vader the example of a Fever hæmorrhage.

A Feuer Hecticke is an equall distemperature, and therefore without paine, for he that is hectick doth not feel the disease but privatively: *qua solitum nescire obire non posse*: besides the alteration groweth by little and little, neither hath it any essence in motion: when this disease doth beginne, a feuerous heat doth intuate the dewy or alimentary humor called *Cambium*, and it is said to bee confirmed when it hath consumed the naturall moysture, and the fixed spirites.

This

This disease is knowne by his heate, the vrine is thinne, crude, white, and at last oily, from the colliquation; there is a dry cough, the pulse slacke, hard, and it is called Hecticke by reason of the dry artery: they feele presently after dinner heate, especially in the hands and feete, because the dry heate is perfused in the nourishing humor, even as lime in water. The stomacke almost sticketh to the ribbes, the face is leddy, because of the sinalnesse of heate, and spirits; at the last hee groweth like a ghost, the eyes hollow, the nose sharpe, and then when the haire doe fall, the legges swell, and a flux of the belly hapneth: then iudge that death is neare.

Dignitatem.

The cure rather consisteth in diet, then in Phyfick, but if the belly be bound, there may be admittred a gentle Clyster, or some *cassia* newly drawne, his meate should be hens fed with frogs, or with barley boiled with frogs, of which being beaten together may be made a paste, and so cast vnto the hens. Some there are that do very much commend the yelks of eggs poched, and coxe-stones boyled in milke, but that is more fitter for the cause (which is emptinesse) then to the Feuer: the Patient must vsē decoctions of french barley, a yong cocke stuffed with barley, cleansed and boyled, for broth is very good; if hee shall bee weary of the vsē of ptisans, he may vle white wine being made thin by dilution. The Patient must auoide watchfulness, venery, and all other perturbations of the minde, which doth dry and attenuate, as anger, sorrow: bathing is thought to be good luke-warme so that it hath a cooling faculty; especially before the disease be confirmed, hee may tarry in this bath three or four houers giuing vnto him therein Asses milke tempered cum *saccharo*, *violato*, or *rosato*; after hee is out of his bath, he may be annointed with *erato refrigirante galeni*, or *unguento rosato mense*, oile of roses, violets, or Nymphew. Marasmus is not to bee cured, and those that make their brags that they cure consumptions, doe much mistooke: for it is rather leanenesse, and thinnesse of body, then any

*Curatio sive reponens
anæstropica.*

inflammatio
dolor dolens.
inflammatio
hastigia et
inflammatio
mucosus.

Morbus.

he sticke passion: for euen as to poure oyle into a lampe where is no weeke nor match, is nothing else but *oleum & operam perdere*, euen so in vaine do we striue to restore to nature that solid substance, being by heat consumed and taken away, because that through nourishment, a watry humor, & not an airy is rather supplied to the sicke Patient;

Common remedies for maligne diseases, and contagious vnder the example of the Pestilence.

De Peffra.

THe Pestilence is a disease which doth happen vnto many, and hath his beginning from a pernicious and vnusuall putrifaction, which doth very much exceed the condition of vulgar putrifaction. Sometimes this pernicious quality hath it begining in our selues, for it happeneth that sometimes the humours of our body doth so much degenerate from the naturall temperature, that at the length it taketh vnto it selfe a pernicious & venemos quality, & so is constrained to striue with deadly venoms. Sometimes it ariseth from outward meanes, as maligne and putrified exhalations which are communicated to the aire; sometimes from dead carcases not buried; sometimes from fennes, pooles, and standing waters corrupted, such as is the waters in Moore fields at London, where no man was wont to walke in the euening for stench, stinking channels, venomous dens, and mettalin spirits arising out of the earth: oftentimes also it hapneth from the variable commixtion of the Planets; and then it is the hidden and admirable scourge of the most iust God for our sinnes; and then it is properly called the pestilence; but when it hath it beginning from other causes, it is called *Morbus malignus*, or *Febris maligna*: those feuers that haue their originall from venome are for the most part deadly, but not pestilentiall, because they are not contagious.

I could wish that our common Gardeners about London might be inhibited from planting such multitude of Cabbages, or at the least might be compelled to bury deep vnder ground their rotten stalks and leaves, from whence ariseth a pestilent vapour and vnusuall putrifaction at the latter end of the year.

The

The part affected is the heart, by meanes of the pestilent aire which creepeth vnto the same by the lungs; through necessity of respiration, whereby the vitall spittes are assailed; and the *humidum radicale*, and solid substance cleane ouerthrowne.

Paraffid.

We must in the beginning resist the externall cause; the aire is to be purged by fire, both abroad and in the house; for that doth separate and remoue the putrifaction many waies: if it be prepared of sweete woods, as of Juniper, it is more better and doth more refresh the vitall spirits. The vitall faculty it selfe is to be strengthned by cordials, as wel inward as outward, the better to resist venome.

R. *Conserue buglos, & borrag. an.*

3.j.

Alexiphor macon,

Corticis, & feminis estris, an.

3.ij.

Diamargaritis frigidi.

Trochis corrum de Camphora. an.

3.j.

Adde si vix, boli armeni, terra sigillata, tantundem, Rasura unicornis, smaragdi, ambræ an. Gr.B. cum syrupo conseruationis citri fia opata, vel cum saccharo in aqua violorum, Buglos, scabiosa, cardui benedicti, soluto fia electuarium per tabellæ: but if these things shall seeme too hot for the summer; they may bee temperated with adding of roses, violets, and sanders; for the poorer sort may suffice the rines and seeds of the citren, cornu cerui, zedoaria, dictaminus, angelica, tormentill, gentian, taking the quantity of 3.j. in aqua cardui, or borragini. To the heart must be applyed *Sacculus*, *fotus*, *Epithemita*; the *sacculus* may bee prepared with red roses, violets, flowers of buglosse, and the citrin rine, & of their decoction or distilled waters, may be made *fotus*: and with adding of cordiall powders may be framed an *Epithema*.

There are alwaies ready in the Apothecaries shoppes two *Alexiterians* against all venoms and venomous diseases: that is, treacle and mithridate, the which our ancients haue vsed with great profit, as well for preservative, as for expelling present sickenesse: they were wont to giue one 3 by it selfe, or else in some cordiall water,

and also to apply it outwardly in the forme of a Linament upon the region of the heart, with some juice of Lymons, or mixed with some Cordiall conserues, in the forme of an Emplaster. Some learned men do agree that the same *caco-chymia* is to be diminished by some gentle purge, which must be vsed with some cordiall decoction, as for example: if choler be accended, & a poysen may seeme to possesse all the humors, the signes shew presently a chollerick feuer, although by reason of the same cacoethes and conioyned poysen, it be increased: we may say,

R. *Radix acetosa.* 3.ii.3.

Scabiosa.

Ciebaria.

Pimpinella an.

M.j.

Sem. citri &

Cardui benedicti an.

3.ij:

Flor. cordialum an.

P.j.

Fiat decoction, in colature 3.iiij. infunde Rhubarbari. 3.ij:3. in expressione lomi dissolue Syrup. resarum Solutini 3.j.3. adde Cambora grana quatuor & fiat potus: I dare not vse any stronger purge as *Dapnum solutinum*, and *Electuarium*, *De succo resurum*; least nature should bee disturbed: and therefore wee must farre lesse vse *Diacydium*, or *Antimonis*. Yet there be some Physitions that do affirme, that fourre or five graines of *Antimoni* being infused in some cordiall waters, to haue bene giuen with good successe.

In all Epidemical diseases one doth administer this medecine:

R. *Dilecordij.* 3.j.

Syrup. Delymonibus.

Aque cardui benedicti.

Spiritu vitrioligato.

4. *Niſco.* & *farina flanorum.*

Capiat & fuder. and so let him take two or three of the same draughts: if the feuer seeme to be a *Synochus*, and the Patient haue a plethoricke body, a veine may safely be opened, but if it bee but an *Ephemera* or *hectick*, then at no hand

hand must it be enterprised. From hence ariseth that great complaint of letting of bloud in a pestilent feuer: one defending one way, and another, another way; and all striue by probable reasons: some do affirme, that no man doth escape that hath a yeine opened: another saith, that very few die that do bleed, and that ther is no more present remedy, then the same; but this strife is to be ended by the distinction of feuers.

Celus doth commend bathing, and hydrotickē meanes, that the Venueme may have its passage through the skinne: & therefore they hold it good to annoit the groine and arme-holes, with the other *Emmettaris*, with oile of Scorpions, that thereby the venoyme may be drawne forth.

De Lue Venerea, or the Pox.

Doctor. Proceed now and tell me, what disease is the Pox?

The Pox is a contagious euill, which for the most part is gotten by the vse of venery. In times past we had no knowledge of this disease, but now it is growne to bee the commonest that raigneth, and is bringeth with it many deuestable euils, and troublesome accidents. In the beginning it is but small, but in time it groweth to that greatness, that it doth not onely corrupte the humours and spirits, but also it doth offend the nerues, membrans, tendons, the flesh and bones: and at last it doth overthrow and consume all the other parts of the body, and perverteth the temperatire and whole substance therof: from whence proceedeth divers and many kinds of exerements: it may well be called the plague of Venus, because that for the most part it is not gotten but by the vse of vncleane bodies. This disease hath beene knowne to lurke in the body many moneths together before it hath beeene mistrusted, and sometimes

Let Venerians
looke to them-
selves.

sometimes a whole yere together.

Paraph.

Docr. What part is there affected in the *Pox*?

Stnd. In this disease the part affected principally is the liuer, as doth appeare by the naturall actions hurt; for in the Stomacke there is euill concoction, whence ariseth a great alteration of colour and dulnesse of the whole body; the appetite of venarie is cleane ouerthrowne; and it is a disease peruerting the whole substance with the temperature; and by that meanes there ariseth diuers kinds of excrements: it hath an analogie to the whole substance of the liuer, rather then to the heart or braine; for it doth oppugne rather the naturall spirits then the vitall or animall; which being corrupted, must needs infect the huer; from whence ariseth that same *Pilorum deflumum*, or shedding of haire; and also sometimes there ariseth itchings about the priuy parts, vicerations, virulent Gonorchreas, and such like.

*Signs Bubos
emersi.*

Docr. What are the signes of this disease?

Stnd. In the beginning of the disease there doth appeare those venierious bubos in the groine, and maligne pugnals in the yard, and ulceration of the urinarike passages, which after a time doth yeeld a kind of light fumes, and causeth a kind of distilling, and burning of vrine: and withall there is adioyned a gonorhea, and shedding of seede. Sometimes there doth appear certaine small spots ouer the whole body, now yellow, now red and filthy; and as it were warts, which will not away till the disease bee cured.

Finally, paine of the nerues, head-ach, paine of the shoulders, and the necke are common companions. Sometimes also those spots do vanish, and after a time do rise againe, and in time doe prove to bee virulent, and doe erode and eat the skinne; so that there doth arise many soule sordid, and virulent vicers and pustles, and they doe very often grow in the pallat of the mouth, and in the iawes, and the nose, and in time doth exulcerate the tongue, and the nostrils,

strils, because those parts are more tender then others.

Often times in this disease also the haire of the head and beard doe fall away, the Patient cannot sleepe by reason of exceeding paine, for this disease doth torment more in the night then in the day. There doth also apppeare in the ioynts, and vpon the shin-bone, certaine tophies, and tumors, hardly to bee dissolved, and especially in the fore head, and other parts of the head, and sometimes also vpon the shoulders, from whence arise ulcers, of very hard curation, which intime doth erode and corrupt the bone, bringing to the Patient intollerable paine, especially in the night time, as I haue before said. And these are the common signes of this disease of the poxe, which in some bodies doe appeare after one manner, and in others after another, more or lesse, and not in every body alike.

Dott. Tell mee, what is the cause of this disease?

Snd. The cause of this disease is a sordid and ma-^{com}ligne quality, containing in it selfe a very deepe contagion, communicated from one infected body vnto an other, by vncleane touching, whereby for the most part, the parts of generation are affected, by reason of their rare and tender substance. In like manner this maligne quality is communicated to the apparell, to the mouth and also to the skinne: and sometimes it doth so much the sooner infect, by how much the naturall vertues and faculties of the liuer are the weaker. From thence also it doth sometimes happen, that many vsing one vncleane woeman, are in a manner all infected, but those that haue their naturall faculties strong, are very seldomie infected. As in the pestilence, although the pestilent aire bee communicated to all, yet all are not alike infected, and the reason is, because some men haue their vitall spirits more stronger then others.

Prognosticks.

Dott. What Prognosticks haue you vpon this disease?

Stnd. This disease being but newly taken, doth admit an easy cure, but being old and confirmed, is very sildome or never cured, and the disease is contagious and infectious, to which women are more apter then men: and in this euill it happeneth that the infected cannot sleepe, and they are troubled with continuall sorrow and grieve, and in the end do perish with a feuer. This disease also is transferred from the parents to the children, and bringeth with it oftentimes, phtis, the dropsie, asthma, and such like.

Dott. Let vs now heare what cure you haue for this disease?

Luis venerae cura.

Stnd. I haue said, that if the disease bee not very old, that then the cure is very easie: and therefore first of all I open a veine, afterwards I attenuate the grosse humours with medicines appropriate for that purpose; especially such as may researe and open the meatus and passages,

Diphtheritis.

Then I doe purge the bodie, as necessity shall require, either with pills or potions, afterwards I expell the reliquis of the disease, with such things as may procure sweate, and when the sicke doth beginne to sweate, hee must cleanse and wipe himselfe with cleane cloathes, and before hee entreth into his sweate, hee must drinke a draught of some decoction that hath property to open the pastages of the neruos parts, in which the matter of the disease doth chiefly lurke, and so drive the matter from the inward to the outward, and to that purpose wee may vse *Decoction radicum ferulicis, enula campane, lentianum, unarum, passarum, ficium*. To this decoction may bee added treacle, or mithridate: as if wee take $iiij.3.$ of decoction, wee may adde $ij.$ of mithridate, or treacle, with two drops of spirit of vitrioll, and so may hee sweate the space of three houres together: afterwards the sweate being cleane wiped, hee may commit himselfe to his bed, in which hee may more pleasantly sweate at his pleasure: and this order of swearing is often to be repeated.

N.B.

Dott.

Doct. But what if these courses taken bring no profit to the Patient?

Stud. Then wee proceed to a more stronger kind of cure, as after bloud-letting, to vse the decoction of *Guaiacum*, or of *sarsa parilla*, or of the roots of *China*: alwaies prouided, that the body bee first well purged: and this decoction must be giuen hot, and the Patient well and closely couered with cloathes, that hee may the better sweate: after his sweate, hee may rise and walke in his chamber, so that hee keepe himselfe from the iniury of the aire: hee may also foure or fve howeres after the receiuing of the medicine dine and sup, either with a chickin, or a little rosted mutton. But if for busynesse or pouerty the Patient may not vse the decoction, wee may in the place vse the vniōn of mercury, and that with very good successe, and also sometimes after the vse of the decoction with great profit, for thereby shall the reliques of the disease bee throughly expelled, and wee continue the decoction for the space of thirty daies together. This euill also will require sometimes stronger engines, as (*affumigis* of *cinaerium*, which may bee performed euery third or fourth day: but this medicine is neuer to bee put in vse, vnlesse wee haue in vaine assaied all the former meaneſ: notwithstanding in the armes and legges it may safely bee performed, if there bee either paine, aches, nodes, topies, or vlcers: and for those which by reason of their busynesse cannot keepe home, wee may vse emplasters spread vpon leather, or vpon new linnen cloth, and place them vpon the ioints, which emplaster may be remoued twice a weeke.

Doct. Shew me what plaster it is that may be applyed for that purpose?

Stud. R. Emplasti d: melilotopro splene lb. S. Argenti viui ʒ. iiij. olei laurini, petroli, terebinthine an. Q. S. fiat cerotum.

For the hard tumors, you may take the roots of Althea, figges, and fenugreeke, which being boyled in wine, with

capons-grease make an emplaſter, and ſo apply it.

And this may ſuffice for a discreet Student, as concerning the cure of that foule contagious diſease called the French Poxe.

Dott. There is one diſease more, which wee call Scorbutus: let vs finiſh our diſcourse with that diſease: tell me, what is that Scorbutus?

Of the Scorbio.

Dr. Scorbuto.

25. Lib. viii. natu-
ralium.
cap. 3. Strabo geo-
graph. lib. 16.

Grosse diet the
caufe of the
Scroby.

Scorbutus is a diſease obſtructing the ſpleene, whereby the course and paſſage of melancholy is hindred: which being mingled with the reſt of the blood, infecteth all the body with vild waſtings and corruption, the groſſer part whereof falling downe, staineth the legges with ſpots, likevnto the colour of pomgranates; and the thinner part being carried vp, doth defile the gummes with ſharpe fretting, and loathſome ouergrowing of the flesh. This diſease is thought to bee that which *Plinius* maketh mentiōn of in lib. 25. of his naturall history calling it *Stomocace* and *Scotocybe*.

Dott. What is the caufe of this diſease?

Stud. The chiefe caufe of this diſease, is groſſe and corrupt diet, as may be perceived by thoſe that trauell by ſea, by long voiajes: and our fishers that trauell to the Newfound-lands, wanting fresh and sweete wa-ters, and vſing corrupt and ſtinking waters, and especially in an hot aire, in which the waters will moſt ſpedily corrupt: in like manner fleſh tainted, and ſtinking, hard putrifid, and mouldy, venone tainted, fish of groſſe ſubſtance, bread twiſe baked and ſubmucid, garlick, drinkeſ ingendring euilliuſe, bacon, martlemas beefe, fish dried in the ſmoake, being ouerſalted, and ſuch like. But aboue all things a full diet, and delicate, uſing no exer- cise is the caufe of this diſease; and ſometimes this diſease doth.

doth follow the quartan Feuer.

Doct. What are the certaine signes of this disease?

Stud. The signes of this disease, is first an euill sa-
uer of the mouth, swelling and bleeding in the gummes,
loosenesse of the teeth, blacke and leadie spots of the
legges, and sometimes in the face; also weakenesse of the
ioynts, and disability to walke, difficulty of breathing; and
chiefly when they moue or stirre, and when they offer to
rise, or sit vp right, they are ready to die, and their spirits
faile them, but when they lie downe they are refreshed
and breath more freely. In like manner the sicke for the
most part are greedy of meate, and doe desire to eate
often, and for the most part their stomackes neuer faile
them, also the belly for the most part is bound, and the
Patient goeth hardly to stoole, and yet there are some that
are subiect to a continuall fluxe. Moreouer, the spots of
the legges doe some times swell and tumifie, in some the
legges are so ulcerated, that the shin-bone doth often lye
bare. And in a word, this disease in some bodies doth turne
into a kind of leprosy, for the spots resolute into a blacke
kind of scales, as is wont to be in the Morphue, and lepro-
sy of the Greekes, although in other some, it is but light,
equall and shining.

Lastly, those that die of this disease, are found to be spot-
ted ouer all the body, and veines of the legs, and about the
tongue are filled and swolne with melancholy bloud: and
these are proper signes of this disease.

Doct. Let mee now know the manner of your cure of
this disease?

Stud. Letting passe generall remedies I will shew
you the particular cure of this disease, which must if
there bee *Plethora* and fulnesse bee begunne with bloud-
letting, if strength, age, and other thinges permit:
but it is not thought good to draw bloud in abundance;
but if it bee possible to draw bloud from the *hemorrhoidal*
veines, it is moreconuenient; and if the spleene bee

Stud.

K 3

particularly

particularly affected, the veine called *Lienaris* or middle veine of the left arme is to bee opened: but if the liuer be more affected, and that the body is perceiued to abound with bloud, then we must open the liuer veine of the right arme, or the *Basilica* or middle veine.

N^o. 2.

But where the Physition is never or seldom called, vntill the disease hath taken deepe roote, and is become desperate: that is, when it hath spread it selfe into the legs, and other parts of the body; we must then altogether abstaine from bloud-letting.

Doct. What course must we then take?

Send. Then we must purge the body lightly with *seneca*, and such like; as for example:

R. <i>Seneca Alex.</i>	3.ijj.
<i>Epithymi, cretens.</i>	3.ijj.
<i>Passular, Corinth.</i>	3.B.
<i>Semifonsculs, Zuinzsberian.</i>	3.B.
<i>Fiat infuso in</i>	3.viii.

Seri lactis per noctem super cineres calid. & manus fiat colas: & capiat.

In like manner may bee giuen halfe an ounce of this powder following: being infused as aforesaid. R. *Sen. 3.j.* *Epithymi, tartari vini albi an. 3. B. Cinamons, Gariophill, galanga, sem. anisi an. 3.j.B. fiat puluis subt. & seruatur ad vsum.*

In like manner pills *De fumoterra*, and *Diasena*, are also profitable in this disease. Some vse pills ex *Lapide Lazuli*, and *Armenio*: but they are not thought to be so good. Some give *Confectio banecha*, but with good caution: for this disease doth not admit any vehement purgations; for thereby the heart is easily affected and hurt.

The body being lightly purged, wee giue the Patient twice a day: viz. in the morning, and at foure of the clocke in the afternoon, the quantity of foure ounces of these iuces following: R. *Chochlearie, menthe aquat. Cardamines, syrum ria, an. partes aequales: Bechabunga pertem semis.*

These

These hearbes being greene, let them bee beaten in a stone morter with a pestle of wood, and then strained, and to euery dose may be added a quantity of suger to make it pleasant: and if it be possible let the Patient sweate after the taking thereof.

Doct. How may this profit in this disease?

Stud. The *Cochlearia*, water-mints, and *Carduines*, doe deuide and extenuate and also purge by vtine, and the Cresses doth moderate the strength of the rest: and these hearbes may be diminished or increased, as the Phyſition ſhall thinke good, according to the diſease and body of the Patient: It may be giuen alſo in goates-milke, or for want thereof in cowes-milke, ſo that every day it bee made freſh. It is approued to bee very good when the hearbes haue bene boyled in whey, and alſo in white wine; but yet the iuces being giuen, is much to bee preferred aboue the rest.

There may alſo be added amongſt the ſaid hearbs, of our common worme-wood, and ſometimes fumoterre, and Getmander: alſo to ſtrengthen the bowels and the ioynts may be admixt *Numularia*.

If the Phyſition will, hee may make a greater mixture: they may make their choice of theſe things following,

Myrobalan: *Indorum: cort. rad cis capparis corticis fraxine: Cuscute, Asari, Thym: Epithymi, Capilli veneris, Matricarice, Chelidone, Betonica, Hyſſopi, Agrimonie, Scabioſe, Pimpinelle, Phylluis, Coriache, Tamarisci, acetosa, Radicum Valeriane, Biporta, Enula Campane, Polypodi, Lepathi acuti, Feniculi, Petrosili, Cichorie, Borragins, Bugloſſe, Rhapontic, Aristolochiae rotund, Lequiriſte, paſſularum florum, geniſte, florum ſambuci, Auiſi, ſem. feniculi, 4. ſem. frigid. viſcicis, and ſuch like.* Also diuers haue beene cured by this remedy following:

R. Fol. abſinthij ſiccata, grām. Junip. ana. M.j. Lactis Caprini. lb. iiij. Let all boyle vntill the third part bee conſumed, then ſtraine it, and mixe with the ſtrayning of Saffron one.

one Dramme, then let it boyle ouer the fire for two or three walmes, and againe straine it : of this decoction you shall giue three times in a day warmer: viz. in the morning, and at three of the clocke in the afternoone, and at the entrance into bed.

In like manner *Syrpus Scelotyrbicus* described by *Forstus* shall much availe in this disease. Rx. *Succicachlearia sucoi Beccabunga an. lb.iiij. sacchar. albis. lb. iij. clarificetur suco sum albumine ovi*, and then boyled to the forme of a syrupe, and so let the patient receiue thereof in a spoone euery day thrice.

And thus haue wee finished our discourse of the scury, of which disease if any man desire more knowledge, let him read *Forstus his observations in diseases of the Spleene*.

FIX IS.



THE EXAMINATION OF A CHYRVRGION,

*Wherein is handled the whole course
of Chyrurgirie by way of Dia-
logue betweene the Doctor
and the Student.*

By S. H.



LONDON.

Printed by N. O. for John Royfson, and William Bla-
don, and are to be sold at their Shop, at the
great North-dore of Pauls, at the signe
of the Bible. 1612.

THE
LITERATURE
OF A CHURCH

After a short time I am to meet
you at the station to take you to
the hotel where we will stay.



THE DISCOVRSE of Chyrurgerie.



Doctor. S I haue dealt with you in Physick; so now I will examine you in Chyrurgery: tell mee, what gifts must hee bee indued with, that will take vpon him to practise as a Chyrtur-
gion?

Stud. He that will take vpon him to practise as a Chyrturgen, must be of honest and vertuous manners: hee must bee faithfull and secret, hee must bee a wise man, and hee must haue a perfect knowledge of the figure, the situation and connexion of all the parts of mans body, by knowledge in Anatomy: he must be wel experiented in the Art, and such an one as hath gotten experience as well by the workes of others as of himselfe.

Doct. You haue truely said: for such an one is indeed a fit man to bee admitted to the practise of the Art, that is indued with all those qualities: and I would to God that this Citee of London were altogether furnished with such Chyrturgions: then shold there not be so many ignorant and vnskilfull suffered to abuse so noble an Art; and withall the Kings leige people, in taking vpon them the profession of that wherein they haue no knowledge at all: but I leaues that to them that haue authority to mende it. And as you haue told mee the inward qualities of a true Chyrturgen; so tell me how his body must be framed to be fit for the same profession.

Stud. As concerning his body; it must be comely, well proportioned, and strong; his hand must bee steddy, not shaking; and be as ready with the left hand as the right; hee must not want any of his senses, and especially his sight, that must bee quicke, for otherwise hee shall be accounted but a blind Chyrurgion, and not able to iudge aright of his Patients griefe.

Dott. What other things shall a Chyrurgion haue need of in his practise?

Stud. There are many things which belong to a good Chyrurgion, as instruments of all sorts, medicines, a fit place to performe his workes, light, apparel, seruants, and some other assistants as necessity shall require.

Dott. What instruments shall a Chyrurgion need?

Stud. Those instruments that a Chyrurgion may not want, but must haue alwaies in a readinesse, are these:

- Nonacula.*
 - Scalpellum.*
 - Ferfices.*
 - Volvella.*
 - Specillum.*
 - Latum specillum.*
 - Sistus.*
 - Acus.*
 - Canalicula forata.*
 - Habena ad membrorum intercipienda.*
 - Fascia.*
 - Panniculi linei ad vulnera obliganda.*
 - Lintea concerpta.*
 - Auris calpum.*
 - Foripes ad dentes ouellendos.*
 - Ferramentum quo exos dentes eraduntur.*
 - Vincinus, or (as Celsus calleth it) Hamulum re-*
- Dott.* What medicines must the Chyrurgion haue alwaies in a readiness?

Stud.

Stud. A good Chyrurgion must haue in a readinesse Powders, Vnguent, and Emplasters, they serue to stop bleeding, or to conglutinate wounds, or to cleanse foule and rotten vclers, to mollifie hardnesse, to produce a cicatrix, and skinne, to remoue away excrecent and corrupt flesh, to cease paine, to strengthen Fractures and Luxations.

As for powders which hee ought to haue in a readinesse, they are of three sorts: one to stay bleeding, as that which is framed of

Bulus Armenie.

Rosis.

Mastiche, and

Pollin.

The second is for fractures of the skull, and hurts of other bones, and is called *Puluis cephalicus*, and is framed ex *Radicibus iros,*
Aristo lochia.
Ex myrrha.

Aloe, and such like.

The third powder is to remoue away excrecent, and corrupt flesh: as

Alumen vstum.

Pul. præcipit. Mercurij, and such like.

Dodl. Well, goe forward, and tell mee, what bee the Vnguent proper to a Chyrurgion?

Stud. The Vnguent that a Chyrurgion ought alwaies to haue about him, are these:

Unguentum Basilicon, which doth humect, digest, and cease paine.

Unguentum Aurcum, called of some *Regis*, which doth incarnate and conglutinate wounds together.

Unguentum Dialshea simplex, which doth calefie, soften, humect, and also cease paine.

Unguentum album Rhasis, which doth refrigerate, coole, and dry.

Vnguentum apostolorum, which doth deterge, mollifie, dry, and remoue away corrupt and superfluous flesh: and of that faculty almost is *Mundificatum ex opio*, and *Egyptiacum*.

Dott. Proceed, and tell mee what the Emplasters are that are fit and necessary to a good Chyrurgion.

Stud. The Emplasters are these following: *Diachilos compositum*, which doth ripen Apostumes, and doth molifie and resolute hardnessse, and doth digest, and also absterge.

Diacalciteos, commonly called *Diapsalma*, which doth conglutinate vlcers, produceth cicatrize, and skinne, and according to the opinion of *Galen*, is very fit in the curing of Phlegmon.

Emplastrum de bosanica, which is also called *De Janne*, it doth vnite and ioyne together the fractures of the skull; it couereth the bones with flesh, it draweth out spleets, and splinters of bones, it doth absterge, digest, and drie, with such like.

Dott. You must tell mee now what Chyrurgery is; and afterwards your methode that you haue for the curing of wounds and vlcers: goe to, tell me, what is Chyrurgery?

Chyrurgery is an Arte which doth remoue and cure diseases, by the artificiall worke of the hand, which is called *Chirurgicall operation*. Or Chyrurgery is a right orderly taking away of affects besides nature, with the worke of the hand.

Dott. How many parts hath Chyrurgerie?

Stud. Chyrurgerie hath two parts: that is, *Syntesis* and *Analysis*, Composition and Resolution: by Composition things that were separated and distoyned against nature, are conioyned againe and fited in their naturall places, as hapneth in wounds, fractures, dislocations, and ruptures. By Resolution, things that were conioyned and vnited together, are separated and divided; either for preseruing of health, or for the recovery of the same: and the species thereof

thereof are, section, punction, diuulsion, and vision.

There are some that adde a third part of Chyrurgerie, which they call *Exresis*; and that is exercised in extracting and drawing forth of such things as are sent into the body, as bullets, darts, arrowes, and other war-like engines; of which parts it shall not bee needfull to make repetition at this time.

Doct. Tell me, what is a wound?

Stud. An wound is a solution of the continuity, newly made, fresh, and bleeding; and of wounds there are two sorts, simple and compound.

Doct. What is a simple wound?

Stud. A simple wound is that which is made with some kind of weapon, only in the flesh, without either cutting of bones, sinewes, muscles, or veines.

Doct. What is a compound wound?

Stud. A compound wound is a solution of the continuity, diuiding or cutting the bones, sinewes, muscles, veines, or Artiers: in which hapneth for the most part dolour, inflammation, tumour, and oftentimes Apostumation.

Doct. Let mee know your methode for the curing of a greene wound.

Stud. Every good Chyrurgion doth set downe a five-fold scope or intention for the curing of wounds.

The first is, to draw out that which is sent into the body, whether bullet, wood, bone, or stone, arrows, darts, and such like.

The second is a coniunction, and vnitig of parts diuided.

The third is a retaining of those parts vntited in their proper seate.

The fourth is a conseruation of the parts of the substance.

The fifth is a prohibition and mitigation of accidents.

Doct. How is the first intention performed?

Stud.

Stud. The first intention is performed, either with instruments of yron, or attractive medicines, whereby things that are infixed are drawne out. A wise Chyrurgion will consider the forme and difference of things infixed, and the naturall parts affected: of which matters *Tangatine* hath written at large; and many others. The medicines attractive are:

Radix Aristolochie.

Arundinis.

Anagallis.

Thaphia.

Ammoniacum.

Saga penum.

Dittamnum.

Rana combus.

Or *Emplastrum Asicenne*, so much commended by *Gydo*.

Doct. How is the second and third intention performed?

Stud. The second and third intention is performed by binding and ligature, if the wound bee simple and small, and in a place where it may fitly bee performed, yea although it be large, so it may be easily bound, as in the muscles of the arme, and such like; but if it happen that ligature will not serue, then must bee added the helpe of the needle, being carefull to handle the party gently, and to place it in his due scate.

Doct. How is the fourth intention performed?

Stud. The fourth intention is accomplished by appointing of a fit & conuenient dyet, according to the strength of the Patient and greatnesse of the affect, and disposition of the whole body: for a thinne diet and cold, doth vterly much availe in resisting of *symptomes*, wee also addē bloud-letting and purging of humors to auoide accidents; also the part is to bee contained in this due place, and a *campasme* framed with the whites of egges, and other cooling things are to bee applied, and sometimes to bee sommented with astringent winc.

Doct.

Doct. How do you finish the fist intention?

Stud. The fist intention is in the correcting of accidents, which is fluxe of bloud, dolor, tumor, paralysis, conuulsion, feuer, syncope, delirium, and itching.

But this is to bee obserued in the fluxe of bloud: whether it hath flowne sufficiently or no; if otherwise the flux is to be suffered; for after a sufficient flux, the wound doth remaine dry, and is so much the neerer cured and the lesse symptoms follow, as phlegmon and such like: and if the wound bleed not sufficient, wee must open a veine for reuulsion, according to the greatnesse of the affect, and the nature of the wound: especially when through paine or other cause we feare inflammation or a Feuer.

Doct. So, you haue now satisfied mee reasonably in wounds, let me know your methode in vlcers: tell me first what is an vlcer?

Stud. An vlcer is a solution of continuity, yeelding forth fantes, pus, and matter.

Doct. How many sorts of vlcers be there?

Stud. As there are of wounds two sorts, so there are two sorts of vlcers, simple and compound,

Doct. What is your methode and intention of curing of an vlcer?

Stud. The common indication and intention of curing of all vlcers, if onely we consider the vlcer, is exiccation; but if we consider the cause from which it is engendred or nourished, and symptoms, without remouing of which it cannot be cured, it hath soure intentions of curing.

The first, that we prescribe a fit diet.

The second that we intercept the matter antecedent.

The third, that we remoue the symptoms, and dispositiōns ioyned with the vlcer.

The fourth, that we dry the thinne exrement of the vlcer, and deterge the grosse.

Doct. How will you performe your first intention, as concerning a fit and conuenient diet.

Stud. I prescribe a diet to the patient either small or

large, according to the strength of the patient or abundance, or fewnesse of humors; in the quality of meates I haue consideration, of the temperament and humours redounding as well in the whole body, as the part affected: as if the humors be sharpe and hot those wee alter vnto coldnesse, and withall correcting the Acerimony and sharpnesse,

Docr. How do you finishe the second?

Stud. The second scope I also perorme when I consider as well the quality as the quantity of humors offending, as well in the whole body as flowing to the part affected, and so by evacuation and auersion, partly by purging medicines, partly by bloud-letting, if strength, age, and other things doe agree: partly by binding, frictions and somenting of the parts opposite to the Ulcer: partly by repellent medicines to intercept the fluxe, such as is *vnguentum oxe bolo* and such like.

Docr. How is the third scope finished?

Stud. Wee perorme the third intention when wee remoue, as I said, the manifold and diuers Symptoms, and euill dispositions ioyned with the Ulcer: for sometimes there is ioyned distemperature, sometimes paine, sometimes tumor, and swelling, and sometimes contusion, often times *Hypersarcosim*, but more often thickenesse of lippes, corruption of bone, virulent excrement, foule matter, hallownesse, crooked windings, as in Fistulae with cacoethia and euill disposition, all which haue diuers cure.

Docr. What is the difference betweene a Fistula, and an Ulcer?

Stud. A Fistula is a deep & hallow Ulcer, indurated with a strict and narrow orifice, which doth require handy operation, as the common Ulcer doth; and the difference is, that the one hath callositie and induration, and the other hath not.

Docr. Well, now wee must proceed to tumors against nature: tell me, how many tumors be there against nature?

Stud. The Physitions prescribe foure kinds of tumors
against

against nature: according to the foure humors; the first is called Phelgmon, and is an inflammation, or collection of bloud, and as Galen saith, is a simple tumor, and an affect of the fleshie parts, proceeding of a flux, which sweateth through the coates of the veines, like vnto a dew, wherein they gather together to themselues a tumor with heate, rednesse, stretching, pulsatiue or beating paine, which is proper to great inflammations.

The second is called *Erysipela*, and is properly an affect of the skinne, and doth proceed of pure choler, and is much hotter then Phlegmon, and therefore is of some Physitions called *ignis fa.* or *ignis S. Anthonyj*, and of some *ignis Persicus*, which names may also be applied vnto or to his kinds.

The third is called *Oedema*, and is soft, loose, and without paine, springing of thinne flegme or vapourous spirits.

The fourth is called *Scirrhoi*, or *Scirrhous*, that is induration or hardnesse, and is a tumor proceeding of a grosse melancholick humour, and is hard without paine, and sometimes without sense, and sometimes also it hapneth of grosse and tough flegme, and of the dregs of bloud, sometimes also phlegmon is turned into *scirrhous* by the application of medicines that do vehemently coole and bind.

Dott. Let mee know your methode for the curing of phlegmon.

Stud. The curing of Phlegmon, doth consist in a foure-fold intention: the first doth consist in prescribing of fit and conuenient diet, which is in the due vse of those sixe things that be called not naturall: In this affect therefore we must be verie carefull to make choice of a pure, cleere, and cold aire: also the diet must be cold, and a little drying, and that which doth procure and ingender little bloud, and therefore wine, egges, and nourishing brothes must be refrained, or very little vsed: the part affected must in no case be exercised: and there must also a meane bee kept and obserued in sleepe and watchings; sleeping in the day time,

and after-meales must be auoided, the belly must be kepe loose, either by clyster, or otherwise, the patient must auoid anger, clamour, and contention, and withall, hee must slie from venery, and the vse of women, as from a most deadly enemy.

The second scope is in the restraining of the Flux of humours, which is performed as well by reuulsion, as by medicines repelling: therefore presently in the beginning we must open a veine in the opposite part, so that the Patient haue a plethorick and a full body; but where there is no fulnesse of body, and yet notwithstanding we feare the vehemency of the disease, through the greatnesse of the cause, and that withall the disease is in his augmentation, then for reuulsion we cut a veine not far from the affect: so likewise when the disease draweth to his estate, if it be possible wee open a veine neere the effect. But this we must be carefull of, that before phlebotomy the belly must be emptied, and the common excrements auoided, either by clister, or some hole of Cassia, or otherwise.

The third scope is in curing of the matter, now coniunct and impacted together, for that must be auoided. Therefore in the increase we haue a twofold scope of curing: the one in repelling of the matter flowing; the other in discussing of the matter inhering vnto the part.

Dott. What medicines haue you that doe discusse and resolute?

Stud. Medicines that do discusse which be of the gentler sort are:

Aqua calida.
Vinnum gilnum ac tenuis,
Panis furfuraceus fermentatus,
Adeps suillus, gallinaceus, anserinus,
Anatinus, Oleum vetus, Oleum chamomeli.
Oleum anethinum, Lana sordida butyrum,
Furfur, hordeum, Lentes, althea,
Malus agrestis, chamomeli, meliloti.

Parietaria.

*Parietaria, Absynthium, brassica,
Carica pingue.*

The stronger medicines are:

*Farine seminis lini: fenegreca, Lupinorum,
Oribi; adipes, taurinus, ursinus, Leoninus;
Olea Larinum, Rutaceum, irinum, sicynium,
Nucum, Radices Ireos, aristolochie rotund.*

Bryonie gentiane, follia Hyssopi, Mariorane,

Salutie, Rutae, abrotan, pulegi, calameti,

Origan, sem anisi, feniculi, anethi.

Dauci, carni, flores, Sambuci & Anthos;

Gummi, Ammoniacum, Bellum, galbanum;

Opopanax.

But in all hot tumours we are to vse the gentler remedies before said, and in the increase we mix discussive medicines with those that be astringent.

As for example: in a cataplasm we say:

R. Farine seminis lini.	3.j.8.
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Far bordy.	3.ij.
------------	-------

Flor. cham.	P.j.
-------------	------

Rof. rub.	3.iiij.
-----------	---------

Fol. & bacchar. myrti. an. flor. sur noij.	3.j.8.
--	--------

Let all be boyled in vinegar to the consumption thereof, then adding thereunto *Pinguedinis gal. 3. iiiij. olei rofaci & chamom. an. 3. ij. fiat catapla/ma.*

Doct. But what if the tumor will not give place to resolving medicines? what must we do then?

Sind. Then we apply medicines to bring the tumor to suppuration; such as are framed with aqua calens, oleum dulce, butyrum recens, adipes, Medulla cyprius, pix secca, resina, candelbonia, ceras, cera, Ladanum, styrax pinquis, galbanum, crocus, farina triticea, viscum, carica pingue, cepe coctum, radix lily, althea, malva, branca ursina, tetrapharmaco ex farina triticea, olio & aqua medicocriter collis cum tanillo croci. In like manner, *Unguentum de althea, de meliloto, basilicum, Diachilon simplex*, and such like. Or for examples sake; R. Rad. sil. bryonie

Lapathi acuti, sub cintribus collarum singul. quartum s. Bruise them, and mixe them with the muscelage of *Althea, malva,* and *Figs an. 3.j.*

Farine triticee, bordij, & lini, an.

3.B.

Auxungie suilla salis expertis.

Q.S.

Fiat cataplasma, and apply it.

Dott. When it is come to the suppuration and matter, what must we do afterwards?

Stud. When the abscessus or tumor is come to suppuration, wee then apply in the most conuenient place some actuall cauterize; or else wee open it with a pen-knife: or this medicine following, although it were safer to use the cauterize.

R. Fermenti acris. 3.B.

Cepa sub primis colla. 3.ij.

Stercoris columbinus.

Seminis cannabis an. 3.j.

Limacess num. iiij.

Saponis nigri.

Auxungie suilla singul. Q.S.

Make a plaster of the breddth of a groat, which must be applied vpon the most eminent and softest place of the Apostume.

Dott. After the Apostume is opened, how must wee proceed?

Stud. The Apostume being opened, wee use a digestiue framed ex *oleo ros.* & *visellis onorum*, for three whole daies together; for that asswageth paine, and helpeth to bring the residue to matter: afterwards we use medicines detergent and mundificatiue.

Dott. Goe now to the fourth intention, which is to remoue accidence; and especially dolor and paine: how shall we do when the patient crieth out for exceeding paine?

Stud. Then wee apply whites of egs, or the whites and yelks together, being well wrought together with *oleo de Rosas*; or else we take

Amone

Misee panistriticei aqua calenti macerati & expressi lib. j. vi-
xellor ororum num. ij. Lactis caprini. 3. iiiij. misco & fiant cataps.

Doct. But what if the naturall heat be extinxt by application of narcoticke and stupefactiue medicines? what must we do in that case?

Styd. Then we presently scarifie the place, and wash it with salt water; afterwards applying a cataplaine framed cum farine fabarum, and orobi an. 3. ij. boiled in Oximele.

Doct. Go now to the cure of *Erysipela*: what is your methode for the same?

Styd. *Erysipela* hath a fourefold scope of curing: the first is in a cold order of diet, moist, and ingrossing all fat things, sweete, sharpe, and hot, must be auoided, because they easily turne into choler. Th^t Patient may vse in his broths, lettuce, purlane, sorrell, and such like, ptifans, made with the decoction of barley, and *cremor hordei* is good to bee taken in drinke for cooling: rice may also bee giuen to ingrosse the bloud: exercise, watchings, anger, noise, and such like affects, and venery must bee auoided.

The second scope is in turning backe of the matter; wherein we must diligently consider where the affect bee small or great: for if it bee small, and the body not verie cholerick, it shal not be amisse to open a veine; but if choler do much abound, it shall be far better to auoid it *per secessum*, then by cutting a veine.

And before the veine be opened, we must minister some Lenitiae Clyster; wherein I would wish the Chyrturgion to vse the adiuice of some learned Physition.

The third scope is the explication of topicall medicines: as in the beginning, *sempernium, portulaca, tactuca, lenticul,* *palustris, umbilicus veneris, phyllium, glaucium, crassula solanum:* of which we take the iuices or distilled waters, & therewith mix *opiū*, or the juice of poppy, or henbane or of *mandragora*, & such like; especially in the slimer time. In like manner Galen and Aueni doth approue cold water and *Oxycratum*. Wee may also adde to those iuices the flower of barley or lentils,

lintills, with some vngiuer, and so make a cataplasmē: or else *Vnguentum Rosaceum* 3.j. *agueros abluto*: adding therunto whites of egges, for it hindereth inflammation, and is one of the best remedies.

We may also mixe with the same vnguent, *muccag seminis psyllig & cydon, cum succo in frigidante*.

Doct. What if Erysipelas should possesse the face? what may we then do?

Stud. Then we are wont to take, *aquarium vel succorum plantaginis, rogarum, Lactucæ, semperuini*, of every one equall parts : mixing therewith a little wine vineger, and so wetting linnen clothes therein, apply them to the part affected; oftentimes moistning them that they dry not with the heat of the disease.

Doct. But what if it will not giue place to so easie medicines?

Stud. Then we adde to one pound of the waters or iuiices aforesaid, v.grains of opium, &c of saffron vj.graines; or in the place of the opium, of the iuice of henbane 3.j. And if it chance the head to be affected, we vsē *Vnguent rogarum*, with oile of violets, and such like.

Doct. What if the paine bee so vehement that the Patient cannot endure the same?

Stud. Then we take roots or leaues of henbane, being rosted vnder the hot embers, and mixed with *Vnguent populi*, or else we take *sem.hyo/ciam* 3.j. *sem.pop.albi* 3.ij. *cum vnguenti.populi*, with the iuice of henbane, or *semperuimum*, or of *Virga Pastoris*.

Doct. Sometimes it hapneth, that by applying of ouercooling medicines the life of the part is extinguished: what course must we take then?

Stud. Then we scarifie the place, and wash it with Seawater or Salt-water.

Doct. But what if Erysipelas do excoriate and turne into vlcers?

Stud. Then we make a linament after this forme: wee take

take *Summitatum Rubi*, & *solani an.* 3. j. *olei ros.* 3. iiij. *cera* & *Lithargirij an.* 3. B. *aceti putrum*, and so make a linament. Or else we take *Trochis. albar. Rasis* 3. j. B. *plumbi usq;* & *lori* 3. j. *capb.* (if there bee any great inflammation) 9. B. *olei rovarum* 3. iiij. *cere quantum sufficit*; and so make a linament.

The last scope is in the correction of symptoms, which arise through the disease, as a feuer, and through a feuer, head-ach, watchfulness, and thirst; of all which the remedy is to be sought for from the learned Physition.

'Of Oedema.'

Dott. The next of tumors against nature is *Oedema*: let me know your methode in curing of the same.

Stud. The methode in curing of *Oedema* is performed first by a dry order of diet, a little hot, and something attenuating; the aire must be cleere and dry, either naturally or so framed by Art: no sleeping by day is allowed, and at night as little as may be: exercise before meate is commendable, and frictions of the part opposite to the part affected; the belly must be kepe laxe and soluble.

As concerning topicall meanes, in the beginning wee may vse those things that do meanely repell: for the humor for the most part being grosse and thicke by medicines that do ouermuch repell, is made more thicker and grosser, and therefore we must mix with repercuttive medicines, discussives: as when we apply to strong bodies, *Oxictatum* of two parts of vineger, and one of water, moistning therein some new sponge, or prepared with *Aphrasire*; or some kind of salt; for the vineger doth not onely repell by his coldnesse, but it doth incide and attenuate, and by his drinesse doth resoule: the sponge also either new, or prepared doth resoule.

There bee somethat doe apply *bolarmonickt*, *nuts* of *Cipres*, and *Alume*: which the ought not to do without

N discussives,

discussives, for the cause aforesaid. The same consideration is to be had of any other Astringents, in the cold gout, which is an *Oedemous tumor*. Wormewood boiled and beaten into the forme of a cataplaine, is found to do very much good.

The tumor is resolued cum oleo Irino, succo Ebuli, Diabolion by it selfe or mixed: *Emp. de melilotis* malaxed with the oile of camomell. You may adde if you will *Stirax* or *Ammoniacum* dissolved in vineger.

If need require we may make a *fatuus ex hyssopo, thymo pulegio, origano, calamentha, Ebuli, seminibus amisi, faniculi, fanicrati: fiat decoctio profusa.* The residence may bee bruised, & there may be added vnto it *oleum chamomelinum, Irinum, Anethinum, or ex farina fabarum, orobi, loly:* with the juice of *Ebulus, sambucus, brassica,* or with the foresaid oiles, and so make a cataplaine.

Stercus ovis with butter or oyle fried together, adding a fourth part of sulphure of *Stercus caprarum, columburnum,* with vineger and the lees of wine, doth very well.

Dott. What if the tumor will not be discussed, but grow into *abscessus*, what must we do then?

Stud. Then as much as we may, procure it to suppuration, taking *Rad. althea 3.iiiij. Radul. 3.i. caricularum piz v. florum chamomeli, & meliloti, sing. Piz farine hordei, & fenugrieti sing. 3.j. coquatur, topianur, addendo pinguedinis, gal. butyri recent. olei lili. & chamo. sing. 3.j. make a cataplaine and apply it. When the *abscessus* is opened: we may glue inwardly treacle *cannabica cardiacis*, by whiche the heart is strengthned, and doth repell from it selfe the hurtfull humor.*

When this tumor is a symptome of an other disease, as of the dropsie, the physicke, caecilia, it hath then no proper cure, for it is vnpossible to cure the same, vnlesse the affect from whence it springeth bee first cured.

Dott. Goe now to the last of those tumors against nature, which is called *Serribas*, and bee as briefe therein as the

in the former: well, how will you deale against that grosse, hard, and melancholike tumor?

Of the true Scirbus.

Stud. The first intention for the cure of *Scirbus*, is referred to a due order of diet, which must be but little, attenuating and somewhat hot and moist. The nourishment must be such as may breed pure and good bloud, such as the Grecians call *Euchima*. The bread must bee of pure wheare, not too stale or hard baked. Wine that is thione and pure, such as Gascoigne or white wine, may bee allowde. New laid eggs, chickens, capons, cockrels, partridge, veale, and lambe may bee eaten: also broth may bee made with spinage, beets, borrage, and buglosse. All goats flesh, beefe, buls flesh, hares flesh, brawne, bacon, and all salt fish must bee auoide. In like manner, coleworts, cabbage, beanies, and peason, and such like pulse; old cheese, salt meates, and sharpe with pepper, mustard, garlicke, and onions must bee refused: so the Patient must auoide anger, griefe, vehement cares: with immoderate exercise, and watchings, for those are exceeding driers of the bddy; the belly must be alwaies kept laxe and soluble.

The second intention is to purge the matter antecedent, to performe which may be prescribed some emollient clyster, or some bolus of cassia, and catholicon: also a veine may be opened, especially if the body bee altogether melancholike, taking heed that the melancholike humor bee not altogether alienated from the nature of the bloud, for then we must abstaine from bloud-letting, and minister purging medicines.

Dott. What medicines are fit to purge melancholy?

Stud. To purge melancholy, *Thymus*, *Epithym*, *Senna orientalis*, *polypodium*, *quercinum*, *lapis lazuli*, *veratrū nigrum*, *catholicon*, *Diasenna*, *triphera*, *persica*, *confertio hamech*, and *biera Ruffi*, and like, as we haue before declared.

Dott. Well, wee will leaue out the purging medicines, and in the meane time proceed to your topicall medicines: tell mee, what is your first intention or application?

Stud. At the first application, I doe not as some common Chyrurgions doe, to vse repellent medicines, and so make that which is of it selfe cold, and grosse, to bee more cold and grosser, but I apply molllients and resolutives, and such things as may discussie and incide; by which the part is made strong and comforted: neuerthelesse, I doe auoide those medicines that doe too much mollifie, least the tumour thereby be turned into a cancerous ulcer. Wee must also beware of immoderare discussives, least wee discussie the thinnne matter, and leaue onely the grosser substance of the humour remaining, and so the tumor become vncurable.

Dott. Tell mee then, with what medicines that tumour is mollified?

Stud. Mollifying medicines are *Ostypas*, *lana succida*, *butyrum*, *oleum Amigdalorum*, *oleum Chamomeli*, *anethum*, *liliorum*, *adeps Gallinaceus*, *avforinus*, *amarinas*, *svillar*, *vrsi*, *medallia vitalis*, *cornu*, and the fats of other living creatures, *Muccagine*, *propolis*, *cera*, *malua*, *althea*, *lilium*, *branca*, *urina carica pinguis*:

Dott. Giue me a stronger sort.

Stud. The stronger sort is *Ammoniacum* dissolved in vineger, *bdellium molle & pinguis*, *stryax liquida*, *galbanum*, and such like: to which may be added *seron apicum*, *radix irosi*, *methum*, *ruta*, *flos genista*, &c.

Dott. Giue mee a composition or two, fit for that purpose.

Stud. I will giue you a plaister.

R. *Cariaca pinguis* 12. coquatur, & terantur, *ammoniaci*, *bdellij galbani*, *craceto dissoluti*, sing. 3. ij. *stryaci liquid* 3. j. *muccag*, *althea*, *seron apicum*, *fennugr*: sing. 3. ij. *alypi* & *butyri recentis* sing. 3. j. *olei recini*, vel *de silva* 3. iiij. *ceras*. Q.S. make an Emplaster.

Or

Or this ointment following.

R. Rad. genista, hypericifol. cypresſi. & scrophul. ſiccior. ſing. 3. v.
Litharg. auris. 3. j. muccaginis ſem. lini, & fanugraci. ſing. 3.
tij. olei vulp. & de lilio ſing. 3. iiiij. cora Q.S. ſiat unguentum, ad-
ding thereunto a little vineger.

Also unguentum de althea, to which may be added of the
gummes aforesaid, is very conuenient.

Dott. You haue ſatisfied me reasonable well as concer-
ning tumors againſt nature: I will now examine you in
ſome particular cures, and then I will leaue off to trouble
you any farther. I am now to deale with you about the
puncture of a nerue: what are your intentions in the ſame
cure?

Of the puncture of a Nerue or Sinew.

Stnd. There is a two-fold ſcope in the curing of a pun-
ture of a nerue, the firſt that we prevent Plegmon, or infla-
mation: for which purpose I preſcribe to the ſick a thin di-
ete, cold, and dry; yet notwithstanding the aire muſt be hot
and moift, for a cold aire is very hurtfull to the ſinewes, and
an ouer hot aire may cauſe Phlegmon. I cauſe him alſo to
lie in a ſoft bed, placing the part ſoftly and fitly, that the
body may be quiet: alſo if need be, I open a veine, I cauſe
him to go freely to the ſtoole, either by giuing a clyſter, or
ſome other laxatiue medicine, fit for the nature of the hu-
moirs reſting in the body:

Then I proceed to topical medicines, in which I do ob-
ſerve the largenesſe of the orifice, which if I perccive to be
but little and ſmall, I delate and inlarge, to the intent the
matter may more freely avoid out: if any thing remaine
therein, that I draw forth; then I remoue accidents and eſ-
peciall dolor and paine, which I performe with fomenta-
tions of wine and water, wherein is boyled ſome flowers of
camomell: alſo I apply vnto the wouad and round about,
oleum terebinth. or oleum hypericon, as hot as the patient may
endure; all which do remoue the paine, & avoid the matter.

In the beginning also it is very good to apply *Emplast-Suicenne*, framed *ex farina hordy fabarum, orobi*, of either equall parts boyled together with syrupe of vineger and *lixinium*, or instead thereof new wine. In like manner *oleum Rutaceum partes 5. terebinth partem unam & dimidiam*. Or this medicine following: *R. Annsei quercint. M. iiij. furfarii M.j. Olibani 3.j.* Let them bee boyled in a little wine with halfe so much vineger, to the forme of a pultisse and so applied to the place.

Dott. Ofteentimes there followeth great dolor and paine, what must be done then?

Stud. Then wee apply fitly *oleum de vitellis Onorum*, or *oleum terebinthinae*, mixt with oile of Roses, or with *oleum Lumbricorum terrest.* Or else a cataplasmē framed of crunbs of bread, and milke with oile of Roses, Camomell, yelks of egges and a little saffron.

Dott. But sometimes all these meanes will not serue to cease the exceeding paine: what shift will you vse then?

Stud. Then if therebe no remedie, wee flie to stupefatiues, as a pultisse framed with the crumbs of bread and *papauere alb. yea* and if need be *cum opio*. Or,

R. Farine tritici 3. ij. succi foliorum hyos. 3. iiij. fiat puls gna calens applicatur.

Dott. What if convulsion should follow? what must be done then?

Stud. If the patient be in danger of convulsion, or that there be convulsion then presently wee foment or annoiint the head, the hecke, the spine of the backe, the shoulders, & arme-holes if the wound be in the hand; or if the wound be in the foote, we annoiint the flanks, priuities, & the knees with hot oyle of lillies; or *cum oleo Laurino, vel coftino, vel spicato, vel oleo expulegio*, or with common oile wherein is decocted some *Castoreum*, or *Euphorbium*.

Dott. But what if there be inflammation? how shall we remoue that?

Stud. Inthat case *Gnydo* teacheth vs to make an Emplaster

plaster ex farina orobi,fabarum, & hordij cum Lyxinio & syrupo aceto, collis, or with wine and a little vineger: or to make a cataplaine ex lambricorum 3.ij. porrorum tritorum 3.j. & olei sufficienti quantitate. Which must be applyed hot.

Doct. After the generation of matter, what must bee then done?

Stnd. Then to cleanse the wound we vse this vnguent following:

R. Farine hordij & fabarum an. 3. B. farine lupinorum & orobi an. 3. j. pul. lambricorum 3.j. vini decoctionis caude equine & prasij ac matri carie Q.S. Let all boile together, and then adde of mel rosarum 3.ij. sarcocol.sagap.in pr. dict.vino dissol. sing. 3.j. and so mak an ointment.

Sometimes it happeneth that through these punctures of the nerues there proceedeth exceeding putrifaction; so that we are driven to apply caustick medicines: as vnguentum *Egyptiacum*, ferrum candens, and such like.

Of wounds in the head.

Doct. I will now proceed to wounds of the head: tell me your methode to cure those wounds.

Stnd. For the curing of wounds in the head, we prescribe to the patient a thinne diet, vntill such time that wee bee safe from inflammation and other accidents; and if necessity be, wee open the Cephalica veine, if strength may suffer it; so that a gentle elyster bee first injected. Wee are alwaies carefull to keepe the belly loose: we also forbid the patient such meates as doe cause fumes and vapours; and while wee are curing the wound wee cause the aire to bee warme; neither doe wee suffer the Patient to lie upon that side of the head that is wounded, vntill such time as there flow sufficient matter digested.

Then we admit him to lie on that side; for by that meanes shall the matter auoide more easily.

Doct. What if the skull be fractur'd? how shall we perceive that?

Stnd.

Stud. To trie that, if the wound be not large enough, wee open it with a raser or fit knife for that purpose, in the forme of the letter X. and being discouered, wee apply stups moistned in vineger to stay bleeding; then we search diligently where the rift or scissure be there or no; which being doubted of, we frame a linament with the white of an egge, and mastich, which wee do apply; and at the next dressing wee obserue diligently whether the linament bee drier in one place then in another; which if wee finde so to bee, then we iudge vndoubtedly that there is some rift, or scissure in the skull. In like manner in a contusion without a wound, the head being first shaued, wee apply the same medicine: which if wee perceiue to bee drier in one place then in another, wee may then suppose that there is some fracture. Or, *R. Cere, thurrs, Ladanum, an. 3ij. sarechimb. farine fabarum, aceti sing. 3. j.* and so make a cataplasm, which must be applied to the part that is shaued, and there will appear the same signes as before.

Dott. What must be done when the skull is fractur'd?

Stud. Then if the fracture be large enough that the matter may auoide, we haue no neede to apply the trepan, or other instrument to make it larger. But if it bee so small that the matter cannot flow out fitly, then wee must make passage by some instrument, and so prouide that the rough fragments of the bone may not hurt the *crassa meninx*, wee may make way in the forme of the letter X, or in the forme of a crosse: which being performed, and the skull discouered, wee apply stups moistned in the white of an egge, and so let them rest for a day: the next day following wee apply the trepan: declaring first the danger and perill of the patient. Neither doe wee vnuaduisedly apply the trepan, in the full of the moone, nor vpon the commissures, and wee open the skull in the most decliningst place, if there bee nothing that may hinder it. If the fracture bee great, wee do not disseuer all, but as the matter may flow out; wee draw forth by degrees the fragments of the bones that are likely

likely to hurt the *meninx*, and that wee doe with as much speed as possibly may be; neither must we defer that busynesse beyond the third or fourth day, least we be intercepted with a feuer and other symptoms.

Dott. When these fragments are remoued, how must we proceed?

Stud. That worke, as I haue said, being performed, we dip a peece of red sarsnat in hony of roses, made hot, and wee apply it betweene the *meninx* and the *cranium*. *Guydo* in the beginning doth admixe one part of hony of roses, with three parts of oyle of roses; but that is in great paine: but being free from paine, he vseth hony as aforesaid. *Iohannes de Vigo*, in strong bodies doth mixe in the beginning hony with aquarisse, for neither oile nor any other humecting thing is conuenient to the head, as *Hyp.* doth witnesse. Afterwards wee apply ouer the rest, stuphs moistned in *melle rosarum*, and to the other parts of the wound we apply linaments framed *ex vitello ovi & oleo rosaceo* to digest the wound: and if perhaps some spell or fragment of the bone stick, so that it cannot be drawne out with ease, then wee perfuse oyle of roses, the more easy to draw it out.

Dott. Must not the head be kept exceeding warme during the cure?

Stud. There be many that bind the head with the application of many clothes, which is nothing else but a burthen and load to the head, which doth increase the heat, and hinder transpiration: but it is sufficient to apply so much warmth as may keepe the braine from the iniury of the aire: and the ouerwarmed keeping of the head was found fault with by *Hippocrates*.

Dott. This is the first intention of the cure: how must we proceed to finish it?

Stud. After the first two or three daies as aforesaid, wee leaue our digestives (vnlesse there bee great paine and dolor) and proceede to other medicines, and so apply this vnguent: *R. Vnguent. Regis 3. iij. mellis rosacei 3ij.*

O *serebinthine*

terebinthina lata 3. & *Palmaris myrrhae, corticis tauris, sarcocolla,*
treos sing. 3. 3. *olei biperici aliquantum, fiat unguent.* With
 which wee must drefſe the wound: alwaies prouided, that
 we apply a peece of red ſarſnat betweene the *Craſſa meninx*
 and the *Cranium*: but when the *meninx* ſhall bee couered,
 wee may vſe the powder of myrrh, Aloes, thus, maſtich, and
 ſarcocol mixt together; as for example: *R. Rad aristo-*
lochiridis floren, corticis tauris, sarcocol, sangu. Draconis sing.
3. j. Nucis cypriſſi. myrti sing. 3. & cornaurij minoris 3. j. coralij.
3. ij. farine orobi 3. j. fiat puluis tenuiffimus: which muſt bee
 applyed with the linaments and *Emplastr. de betonica*, laid
 ouer, or else *Emplastrum de caprifol.* of which I will ſpeak
 afterwards.

Douſt. But what if the *craſſa meninx* tumifie and fwell,
 and arife through the paſſage made by the trepan? what re-
 medy haue we for that?

Sind. Then we apply *olatum de vitellis onorum*, and a peece
 of linnen or a ſponge dipt in a decoction of roses, came-
 mell, and melilot: but if there be an excreſcence of fleſh,
 then we apply vpon the ſame *Alumen vſtum*, or *puluis mer-*
curij praec. p. or hermodalt. or elſe *unguentum apostolorum*; but
 the beſt medicine to cleaſe the wounds of the head, is
mell rosarium mixt with *aqua vite*, *terebinthin* or the *oile*
 thereof, with the powder of *sarcocol*, and *gran. tinctorum*,
 as much as ſhall be thought meete; but that which is more
 gentle is framed of *mel ros.* 3. ij. *farina hordei* 3. j. *sarcocol.*
3. ij. vitello oni, & oleo rosato. But when there is but a ſmall
 contuſion without a wound and the ſkull not fractured, the
 head is firſt to be ſhauen, and then fomented with *oile* of
 roses warmed, vpon which ſhall be ſprinkled the powder
 of mirtles, and ſo remaine for that day, and the next day
 ſhall be applyed this cataplafme following:

R. pulueris myrti 3. j. *unum cypriſſi. sumach Balanſt. ros.*
sing. 3. ij. olei ras. vel. camon, quantum ſufficit: make a cata-
 plafme which is alſo profitable to a contuſion, with a ſmall
 fracture in the ſkull, or where the ſame is ſuspected. It ſhall
 be

be sufficient to resolute and discusse, if in the end we adde *squinantium, absynthium, lantum, farinam fabar*, for then we haue an excellent medicine, both to discusse and strengthen: neither in the meane time must be pretermitted *Reculsions* and *Distrinations*, with the opening of a veine, and applying of cuppings if neede shall require. Sometimes also through a contusion, the skull is rather depressed then fracture, as may be often seene in children by reason of their tenderesse.

Doct. How do you proceed then?

Stud. Then we do apply this Emplaster.

R. *Cercoenosa sordida & mellis communis an. 3.iiij. lapidis magnetis 3.B. lapidis punicis 3.iiij. absinthij cumini, sulphur. sing. 3.ij. salis 3.j. furfuris P.j. vini optimi 3. iiiij.* mixe them and make an Emplaster, which shall bee applyed hot, the head being shauen in that place where the depression is, and so let it rest for fifteene daies. It hath a maruellous vertue in rasing vp, and reducing the skul that is depressed: or else this emplaster following:

R. *Mollis communis lb.B. sermenti lb.j. furfuris 3.ij. salis 3.B. cumini, absinthij sing. 3.iiij. flat Emplastrum*, which must be applied as aforesaid.

Doct. But sometimes it hapneth that the head is growne very weake, by reason of the wound, so that it receiueth many excrements, and sometimes fourty daies after there hapneth inflammations, and other symptomes, yea and death also: what shall be done in that case?

Stud. Then towards the end of the cure (not in the beginning) we administer this decoction following, which maketh the humour thinne, and aoideth it by vrine.

R. *Rad. Graminis, Ruscis, Asparagi, & fententis sing. 3.ij. fol. beton, scorpis, philiprid, piloset. sing. M.j. Rad. iresos & aristoch. an. 3.j. chamed. M.B. sem. halicabi, alencengi nuncupant, 3.B. sem. milii, folia 3.ij. somnifera 3.j. quatuor sem frigid. maiorum sing. 3.y. j. steruta, brachadi, & rassing. P.j. macerentur diebus & noctem in libris iiiij. vini albi & aqua, & coquuntur, addendo mellis*

Drink in wounds
of the head.

mellis 15. v. then straine it, and let it bee aromatized with cinammon, and let the patient take thereof 3.iiij. in the morning, and so much at the entrance into bed for the space of nine daies.

And here I cannot but reprehend the errour of some Chyrurgions, which in a small scissure or rift in the skull, although it doth not penetrate, will presently apply the trepan, and looke how much of the skull he doth take away, so much the more he brags and glories, as if he had performed some great and excellent matter.

The most part are so blind and ignorant in their operations, that they perceiue not that they protract the cure by the same application; and withall, they bring to the sicke manifold symptoms, by reason of the aire offending the braine, and finally they bring death to the Patient. But as I haue said before, when the wound is large enough, so that the matter may bee freely auoided, there shall bee no other neede of section, but to remoue the sharpe spels, and splinters of bones, and other things which are against nature.

Dok. I will now end my discourse with you in fractures and dislocations: tell me how many intentions bee there in the curing of a fracture?

Snd. There be foure scopes or intentions in the curing of a fracture: the first is, that we reduce the parts of the bone fractured into its natural forme: the second is, that being so reduced, they may so remaine, being laid straight without remouing: the third is, that the broken bone being reunited, may be adglutinated with *Callot*: the fourth is, that wee defend the part from symptoms, and accidents which doe vsually happen.

Dok. When the bones are reduced into their forme, what must we doe first?

Snd. Then we apply a defensiu for certaine daies, of oile of roses, and mirtels, of each alike, with the white of an egge.

Dok.

Do&t. What afterwards?

Sind. Then we comfort the member with that cerot described by Vigo, whose description is as followeth. R. Olei myrtini, olei rosati, omphacini an. lb. B. succi radicis althee lb. ij. Rad. fraxini & foli cornutae, Rad. Zymphisi minoris & fol. mirthi, fol. salicis an. M. ij. bulliant omnia aliquantulum contusain vini nigri, & aquae aequali mensura ad medias, cum mirtha, thuris, ana. 3. B. colatura adde semi hircini liquefacti lb. j. B. terebinthin. 3. ij. mastebis 3. j. bulliant ad consumpcionem decoctionis. Colatura, adde lithargirij aurii & argenti an. 3. iiiij. boli Armeni, truis terre sigillat. an. 3. ij. minij 3. x. coquatur lento igne & continuo agitentur spatula, & fiat cerotum cum cera.

Doct. It is very good; I haue knowne that *cerot* to haue holpen many: - but is this all the order that is to bee obserued in fractures?

Stand. I truely, so that first we be carefull in placing and reducing the bones into their right seate: secondly, that we defend the member from defluxion of humors and inflammation: and thirdly, as I haue said: that wee comfort the same part fractured.

*Doct. Are there any hearbes that haue an hidden pro-
pertie to cure Fractures?*

Sind. Sopbia, as well crude as decocted doth that, so
doth *Radix Symphiss* boyled in wine, and applyed,
cause a callos and *Arisbolochia* and

Serpentaria.



A definition of all those diseases that
doe chiefly affect the body of man.
And first of the Head.

De Popplexia.



Popplexia, wherein the fountaine and originall of all the sinewes are affected, whereby every part of the body doth suddenly loose both mouing and sense. It is caused of a phlegmatick humor that is cold, grosse, and tough; which doth at one time abundantly fill the ventricles of the braine, which humor ouer-much crudity and drunkenesse doth engender: sometimes it is caused by a fall or blow, which doth shake and bruise the braine, and so causeth humors to flow thither. Also a very coldaire, which doth thicken and congeale the humidities and extremities of the braine; it may come also of a grosse melancholike humor.

Paralyssis, or *Resolutio*, in English the Palsie, it is a disease wherein the one halfe of the body, either the right side, or the left doth loose both sense and mouing, and then it is called generall: also sometime the palsie chanceth in one member only, as in the hand, the legge, or the tongue, and such like, and then it is particular: but we must note, that whereas in the Palsie sometimes sense onely is lost, and sometimes mouing alone, and sometimes both sense and mouing, it is especially called *Resolution* of the sinewes or Palsie: this disease is caused through abundance of grosse and

and clammy humors which stop the sinewes, & hinder the animall facultie, that it cannot come from the fountaine to the members. It may also be caused through immoderate cold. It may bee caused also by an inflammation, or some *scirrus* chancing in the backe bone, or in parts nigh adioyning, or in other sinew parts whereby the sinewes are crushed and pressed, and so stopped that the animall facultie cannot passe: sometimes it is caused through a Feuer, and is chiefly engendred of melancholy occupying the shinde, and changing the temperature of it. It is caused, three kind of wajes, for sometimes it is caused of melancholy it selfe, sometimes by the alteration of bloud in the braine, and lastly it may spring through inflammation and euill affect about the stomacke and sides; as for the signes they are many, as fearefullnesse, sadnesse, hatred, strange imaginations, and such like.

Vertigo or *Scotama*, is a disease wherein the Patient doth imagine that his head is turned round about, There is another disease not much vnlke vnto the same, which is called *tanobrica* or *vertigo*, and then the patient doth thinke, that all that he seeth turneth round, and sodainely his sight doth faile him, supposing that he is incompassed about with mist and darkenesse, and that is it which the Phyſitians do call *Scotama*. It is caused through the braine it selfe, being either distempered or euill affected, or of the mouth of the stomacke, offending the braine.

Ephialtes, or *incubus*, it is a disease, whereas one thinketh himselfe in the night to bee oppressed with a great waight, and doth beleue that something doth come vpon him, and lying heauy vpon his stomack, so that the patient doth thinke himselfe strangled: it is called in English the Mare; and is caused of excede of drinking, and euil diet, by which proceedeth crudite, and rawnesse of the stomacke, from whence do ascend grosse vapours, and cold, filling the ventricles of the braine, & so do let the faculties of the braine to be dispersed by the sinewes.

Epilepsia, called also *morbus comitialis*, *morbus sacer*, *morbus herculensis*, and *morbus lunaticus*: it is a convulsion, drawing & stretching all the whole parts of the body, with hurt of the mind and sense.

There be three differences in this sickenesse or disease, the first is, when it proceedeth from the braine it selfe being affected, and the originall of the euill springing there-hence: the second is by consent of the mouth of the stomacke, from whence vapours and fumes do ascend and so affect the braine: thirdly, whensome cold venemous vapour doth creepe vp from some remote part by hidden passages.

Achor, or *Furfur*, it is a kind of ulceration of the head like a scurfe, or dandriffe, and is like vnto branne or oat-meale. It springeth through too much humiditie and moistnesse of the braine, and sometimes through melancholy, or some salt humor: it is not much different from *Fauus*, which is also a kind of scaly matter in the head.

Phrenitis, or *Frenitis*, is the Frensic or madnesse: some affirme that it is bred in the pellicles of the braine, called *Piamater*, either by inflammation, or impostumation: it causeth alienation of the mind, and losse of remembraunce. There is an other kind of Frensic, which doth follow as accidents of some disease, as with a Feuer, the Plurisie; and such like.

Lethargus, *laesapie*, another disease which doth take his name from the forgetfulness of all things. It hapneth with the alienation of the mind, and a sleepinesse not to be resisted. It is caused of flegme, which cooleth the braine ouermuch, and moisteneth it, and thereby doth prouoke sleepe: it is derived of *Lethe*, *oblinion*, and of *argos*, *hebetudo*, that is, dull obliuion.

Carsis, or *subeth* is a depriuation of mans sense and motion. It doth differ from *Lethargus*, because that those that bee affected with the *Lethargie* will answe to a question demanded; but those that are affected with this disease, are occupied with a dead sleepe; and if they bee stirred, or pricked

pricked, although they feele, yet they will say nothing, nor once open their eyes. It is caused of a cold, grosse, and viscous flegmaticke humor, filling the braine.

Melancholia, and mania, is an alienation of the minde, troubling reason, and waxing foolish, so that the Patient is almost besides himselfe. It doth come without a wound, or an ulcer, either in the braine, or in the marrow of the back, or in any particular sinewes.

Tortura oris, called of *Almanor, contractio*: it is vntruely named the Palsie, for it is more neerer a crampe, for because it doth contract the sinewes of those parts. The chiese cause of this disease springeth as of that of the Palsie, or else of cold, or some angry passion.

Spasmus or convulsio, in English the Crampe, it is a disease in the which the sinewes are drawne and pluckt vp against ones will: there be of it three kinds; the first is called by the Latines *Diftentio*, and is when the necke doth remaine altogether immoueable, and cannot be turned any way, but must be holden right forth: the second is called in Latine *Tensio ad anterius*; in this disease, the head and the necke bee drawne downe to the breast: the third is called *tensio ad posterioria*; in this disease the head is drawne downe backwards to the backe and the shouders.

The causes by *Hippocrates* are said to be two, that is, fulnesse and emptinesse of the sinewes in the body, and sometimes it doth come with the biting or stinging of some venomous beast: some are also of opinion, that the immoderate vse of Venerie, and vsed vpon a full stomacke may cause this disease: also debilitie and weake-nesse, and the want of blood may bee an occasion of this disease.

Catarrhus, is a distillation of some rheumaticke matter, vnto the lower parts; as when it doth descend to the nostrils, and cause oppilation, it is called *Coryza*, or when it doth descend to the parts of the throat, it is called *Branchus*:

or when it doth descend vnto the breast, or to the lungs: then it is called the *catarrb*: frō whence this verse doth arise:

Si fluit ad pectus Rheuma, tunc dico catarrbum:

Ad fauces, branchion, ad nares dico coryzam.

The *catarrb* is also caused either through some outward coldnesse, or heate, sometimes by euaporation of meats, sometimes by the smell and odor of hot and cold things, bythe immoderate vse of Venerie, ouermuch sleepe, violent exercise, or too much rest or repletion.

There are many other diseases which do spring from the braine, as *palpitatio membrorum, tremor, and stupor*, with such other like, which for breuities sake I do omit.

CHAP. II. *Of the Affects of the Eyes.*

THe affects of the eyes are *opthalmia, the cataract, lippitma, do, leucoma, glaucoma, Egilops, suffusiones*, and such like.

The *ophthalmia* is an inflammation, or an hot impostume in the eye. It is caused of some distillation from the braine, or else of the corruption of bloud, mixt with cholēr, and sometimes accidentally by a stripe, or blow, the stroake, dust, the Sunne, &c.

The *cataract*, of some called *suffusio*, is a disease in which the Patient doth imagine oftentimes that hee seeth blacke things: it is a corrupt water, congealed like a curd, engendred of the humors of the eye, distempered betwixt the tunicles, and set before the sight of the eye, and the Crystalline humor.

The causes hereof may bee a fall, stroake, heate, cold, paine, by whose meanes the humor is drawne and gathered together; or the cause may be vapours, and humors ascending to the braine, and from thence descending to the eyes, which in processe of time, and by reason of cold, are changed into water, and in the end is become thicke and congealed.

Lyppisudo.

Lippitudo, bleare-eyes, it is when the vnder-lid of the eye is subuerted.

Rasis doth affirme that to be *lippitudo* when the white of the eie is turned to rednesse. It is caused of some salt humor, or of superabundance of rheume, with corruption of bloud.

Leucoma, a kind of webbe, the which is rooted in, and vpon the eies. The cause is a viscous humor, or some rheumaticke matter: sometimes also it may come of a stripe or bruise.

Glaucoma is vsed in two senses: for it is taken vnproperly for a webbe, *cataracte*, or spot which is gathered and dried round about the apple of the eye: but there is a difference betweene the *cataract* and *Glaucoma*: for the *cataract* is a collection and an heape of other humors then of those which are naturall in the eye, flowing vnto it from some other place: but *Glaucoma* is properly vsed when the chrysalline humor is dry and thicke, and the colour of it is greene, whereupon the eyes seeme greene or pale.

Aegilops, is a little fistula in the corner of the eye neere vnto the nose, out of the which doth issue continually flegme or a thinne humor arising of some former disease, as of *anchilops* suppurated, but either not speedily opened, or negligently dressed; or rather it doth arise of some slimie matter, or moist medicines, or the aire which hath altered and rotted the bone in that part.

CHAP. III.
Of the diseases of the Eares.

Dolor *aurinum*, paine in the eares, is caused, of some, through cold takē in iourneying by cold winds; sometimes it is caused of cold bathes, and medicinall waters; also it doth chance to many through hot distemper: sometimes through inflammation: sometimes sharpe and biting humors do cause paine in the eares.

Senitus aurium, sound and noyse of the eares, is for the most part engendred of a windie vapour, or of grosse and clammy humors: sometimes it is caused through weaknes of the members. When it doth chance in the recoverie of a disease, some humor is taken into the sinews of the eares; it may be caused also of outward things, as of cold, heat, or a blow on the head.

Surditas & grauis auditis, deafnesse and slow hearing: it doth beginne sometimes at ones birth, and sometimes afterwards, which doth chance either through choleric humours flying ypwards, or through crude and grosse humors stopping the hearing.

Parotides, bee inflammations which are wont to issue out in the kernels which be by the eares. It is caused of a boundence of hot bloud, which is either mixed with choleric, or flegme, or melancholy: and sometimes it is caused of humors compact in the head; and sometimes of the rest of the body by sickenesse, and especially by feuers.

CHAP. IIII. *Of diseases of the Nose.*

OZENE, are certaine vlcers in the nose that be deepe and rotten, out of the which doth breath a loathsome and stinking sauour: the cause is sharpe and rotten humours, which flow to the nostrels.

Proflusio sanguinis ex nostribus flux of bloud at the nose is caused by a twofold meanes, as internall and externall: externall as some fall, a stripe, vehement exercise and tarrying in the Sunne. Inward causes, as plenty of bloud, or thinnesse of the same, and sometimes great drinking of wine.

Polypus, is a fleshy matter growing in the nostrils, like vnto a kind of caruncle, *Hippocrates* doth affirme, that it is incurable; sometimes it is caused through grosse humors descending to the nostrels, & sometimes it ariseth through a melancholick humour.

Coryza

Coryza. Read before in the description of *Catarrhis.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Affects of the Mouth and Teeth.

Fectororis, stinking of the mouth: it is caused for the most part through putrefaction of the gums or teeth, or through meat sticking still in the teeth: many times it commeth through hot distemper of the skin of the mouth: sometimes also through corrupt and rotten humors sticking in the mouth of the stomacke: sometimes ulceration of the mouth or lungs, is the occasion of the stinking of the breath.

Acola and *apthe*, are certaine ulcers bred in the uppermost part of the mouth, and haue a certaine burning heat: some are whitish, and some are of a red colour, and some are blacke, and they are most perillous: they ingender for the most part in infants and sucking children, when either the nurses milke is naught, or the child cannot well digest it. These ulcers sometimes chance to them that be of perfect age, as well through great flux of vicious and corrupt humors to the mouth, as also through sharpenesse of those things that are eaten and drunke.

Dolor dentium, the tooth-ach: it is caused sometimes through hot or cold distemper: sometimes through flowing of humors out of the head vnto the rootes of the teeth; which through their sharpenesse either doe gnaw about them, or else with their abundance they ingender greife in the teeth: as if inflammation be about the fleshy parts. Paine in the teeth is sometimes without inflammation of the gummes: sometimes in the sinew wherein the rootes be planted.

Dentes denigrati & molles: teeth that bee blacke and loose, happen through the flowing of vicious humors, and sometimes through a stripe or fall: sometimes through flowing of moisture, which doth loose the sinews and

ligaments, and so doth make the teeth loose; or else gnawing and weakenesse of the gummes in which the teeth are set, are the cause of loosenesse.

There are many other infirmitieſ of the teeth and mouth; as Apostumes in the tongue, inflammations, chaps, and ſuch like, vlcers of the gumines, with the excreſcence of flesh: all which I ouerpaffe for breuities ſake.

C H A P. VI.

Of the affeſts of thofe parts that ſerue to the voice.

Tumor vuula, the ſwelling of the vuula: ſometimes the vuula is inflamed, and ſometimes it falleth downe. It is cauſed either of rheume, or elſe of ſome hot humour; but if the vuula doe fall, it doth proceed either through great labour, or heat, or elſe through great ſickenneſſe or weakenneſſe.

Squinamia, or angina, it is an Apostume of the throate, Hippocrates, in 3. prog. 17. deſcribeth ſoure kinds, and Celsus doth approue but three kinds; and the firſt kind doth ſeldome appeare outward, and for the moft part is mortall: the three other be not ſo dangerous. It is cauſed through ſome flux of humors that do deſcend from the head to the throate; and ſometimes it doth come through evaporaſions, ascending from the ſtomacke to the throate.

Bocium, the Greeks call it *Bronchocelen*, the Latines call it *Hernia gutturis*: it is a great round tumor in the throate: it ſetleth it ſelfe betweene the ſkinne and the ſharpe artery, in which ſometimes groſſe fleſh is included, as it were a kind of humor like vnto hony, fatneſſe, or like to cheeſe and egges ſodden together.

Tonſillarum inflammatio, the inflammation of the Tonſils: ſome do call them *amygdale*, the Almonds; they are ofteentimes inflamed, for their places are hot and moift. Those which are moft vexed with this euill, haue abundance of bloud, and children and infants which do ſucke, through the

the drawing of the milke: sometimes it hapneth to men and woemen by the drinking of strong wines, and through greedy deuouring of meate; especially if they be eager or sharpe: sometimes there are ulcerations of the Tonfils, which hapneth vnto those that do abound with vicious humors.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Affects which are incident vnto the Breast and Lungs.

OF the *Catarrhe* we haue already spoken of, in the infirmitie of the head.

Tussis, the cough: Galen in lib. 1. cap. 2. de symptomatum canis, doth affirme, that a cold distemper of the instrument of breathing, to be the cause of the cough. Also a humor distilling from the head to the trachaea arteria, and sharpenesse onely of the vpper skinne of trachaea arteria going about within, doth prouoke the cough: sometimes it is caused through cold or flegme, descending vpon the lungs, sometimes it happeneth through heate, dissoluing the superfluous matter of the braine, and so through a catarrhal distillation the cough is excited.

Asthma, is a disease in the which the patient hath difficultie of breathing; and it is caused when as grosse and clammy humors in abundance be gotten into the gristles and lappats of the lungs; or when as there is some swelling, like vnto a botch: sometimes a pestilent aire, & the fumes of quicksiluer may be the cause.

The disease hath a threefold diuision; for first when it is but small, and that there is no danger of suffocation, it is called *Dyspnes*: secondly, when it doth grow more vehement, and that the patient cannot breath without wheesing or difficultie, it is called *Asthma*: thirdly, when the patient is not able to lie in his bed for feare of swounding, or suffocating, it is then called *Orthopnae*.

Pleuritis,

Pleuritis, the Plurisie, or *Lateralis dolor*: It is an inward inflammation or apostumation of the vpper skinne girding the ribs, called *Plenra*. It is caused of abundance of hot bloud, flowing vnnaturally. To the aforesaid vpper skinne within there is adioined difficulty of breathing, the cough, a continuall feuer, a vehement pricking paine, and a hard and sharpe pulse.

Peripneumonia, is an inflammation of the lungs with a sharpe Feuer and difficultie of breathing. It is caused of strong distillation, falling to the lungs, or else of the *Squincia*, or the *Asthma*, or of the plurisie, or of other diseases: sometimes a simple inflammation is the cause of this disease.

Sputum sanguinis, spitting of bloud. It is caused many times of an outward cause; as of falling from an high place, or a stroake, or with riding, or leaping, or of some heauie thing fallen vpon the breast: sometimes immoderate cold or heat breaketh the veines, as *Hippocrates* doth witnesse: sometimes fulnesse and abundance of naughtie bloud doth gnaw asunder the veines, and breaketh open the heads of them: sometimes also sharpe humours falling from the head to the lungs doth gnaw asunder the veines.

Empiema or *suppuratio*, it is a spitting of a kind of matter; caused when an apostume or botch, being in the vpper skinne of those which do girde the ribbes inwardly, or else in some vpper skinne of the breast; and being broken, it is shed and powred into the empty place of the breast, which is betweene the lungs and the vpper skinne girding in the ribs. It is sometimes caused through some eruption of bloud; and sometimes through fluxe of the head and other parts falling thither, which doth sometimes change into the *squinancy*.

Prisis or *Tubes*, it is an exulceration of the lungs vntill there followeth spitting of bloody matter. It is caused through a sharpe and gnawing humour, flowing to the lungs

Ilungs from the head. It is caused also through bloud and matter that doth remaine after the bursting out of it in them that have the Plurisie, *Peripneumonia*, or *Empiema*:

They which haue this disease, their flesh doth waft away, their eyes are hollow, they are vexed with a cough, and the feuer hec^ticke, they haue difficulty of breathing, with a pale and swart countenance.

C H A P . V I I I .

Of the Affects of the Heart and Breasts.

Palpitatio and trancer cordis is the panting and trembling of the heart: it is a corrupt motion of the heart, or a stretching out of it against nature: our moderne Physitions do call it *Cardiaca*. It is caused through some distemperature or an euill humour which doth rest in the celles about the heart, or else some tumor or swelling against nature: sometimes imbecillitie and weakenesse may cause this disease; and sometimes it ariseth through a grosse melancholike bloud.

Syncope is a swift failing of the strength, and is caused through much excretion and auoyding of bloud; also through infection about the braine and the heart, causing oppilations: or else through some great sickenesse: it may also come through great heat, and suddaine cold: it may come through vehement sweating and other immoderate evacuations: sometimes also feare, dread, and such like perturbations of the minde may cause swonding.

C H A P . I X .

Of the tumor of the Pappes.

THe tumor of the Pappes is of manifold causes; for sometimes it proceedeth of cold: sometimes through concretion of milke: sometimes through inflammation:

Q.

sometimes

sometimes through a stroake or blow: sometimes there is an hard tumor which is *cancerus*, and doth arise of some inward cause, as the stopping of *Menstrus*, vnnaturall melancholy, and such like.

Concretio laktis, curding of milke, is caused through abundance of milk, which is not drawne forth. It is caused also of some hot distemper, when that through overmuch heate the thinner part of the milke is digested and dissolued, and the rest groweth together and turneth into curds: it may also bee caused of cold which may cause the milke to congeale and turne to curds.

Inflammatio mammarum, the inflammation of the Paps, is caused of abundance of hot blood flowing to the Paps: sometimes through milke curded and turned to suppuration and matter.

CHAP. X.

Of the Affections of the Stomacke.

Dolor *Stomachi*, paine of the stomake, is caused when naughtie, venomous, and gnawing humours bee kept in the stomacke, whereby it doth chance that through intollerable gnawing they cause swonding, which they call *stomachica*.

Imbecillitas Stomaci, weakenesse of the stomacke, is caused through distemper of the working qualities, without any flowing of humors: sometimes it is caused of an humour being contained in the boosome and large space of the stomacke, which hath power either to heat or coole, or to moisten, or dry, or two of these qualities mixed together.

And sometimes also it is caused of an humor stuffed and drowned in the films and coats of the stomacke.

Vomitus & nausea, vomiting and disposition thereunto, proceedeth of a naughtie and wicked motion of the expulsive facultie of the stomacke. It is caused of a vicious humour

humour contained in the stomacke, being either hot or cold: which humour either swimmeth in the concavity and hollownesse of the stomacke; or it is stuffed in the filmes thereof, cleaving like bird-lime: sometimes great exercise after meates, sailing on the seas, and ouer-sat meats may be the occasion of vomit.

Eruclatio, belching, is caused either of ventositie, or of some sharpe and sower humor: sometimes it proctedeth of an hot cause, and that is perceiued when either there is bitterness in the mouth, inflammation, thirst, or that the Patient receiueth remedie by cold causes, as *Gal.* affirmeth,
Si à materia calida sunt cum fisi, si à frigida cum fame.

Singultus, yelking or hicket, is a motion of the stomack, as it were a crampe raised of the expulsive facultie, which goeth about to expulse euill and hurtfull things. It is caused for the most part either of sulnesse or emptiness, as is affirmed by *Hippocrates*: also sometimes it is caused through the biting and gnawing of sharpe humours: also coldnesse of the mouth of the stomacke, is oftentimes the cause of yelking: sometimes it is engendred in feuers, when either the stomacke or some other bowell is inflamed.

Sitis, thirst, hath a twofold cause: the one is through want of moisture, and partly through abundance of heat; also through much drinking of old strong wine: sometimes it is caused through salt humours, or eating of very salt meates: and sometimes the stomacke is dried by the consent of the whole body, as it hapneth in burning feuers.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Affections of the Liver and Spleene.

Imbecillitas Iecinoris, weakenesse of the liver, is caused of distemper, either hot or cold, moist or dry: a hot distemper doth burne vp, as well the humors which were before in the liver, as also those humours which are carried to the liver, by the veines mesenteric.

But cold distemper doth make the flegmaticke and raw humor, which is already contained in the liuer, tough and hard to be moued, and the humours that be carried to the liuer, it doth leauue them halfe digested.

A dry distemper doth make the humours dryer, and thicker.

Moist distemper doth make the humors thin, and more watery, therefore those which haue a weake facultie of the liuer, are called *Hepatici*.

Obstruētio lecinoris, obstruction and stopping of the liuer, is caused of vapours and windinesse, hard to digest: sometimes it is caused of grosse and viscous humors in the ends of the veines, springing from the flat part of the liuer, by which veines nourishment is sent from the stomach and bowels to the liuer.

Inflammatio lecinoris, Inflammation of the liuer, is caused as other inflammations in other members.

Apostema hepatis, the Apostume of the liuer, hath a two-fold cause, as externall, and internall: external, as a fall, bruise, and such like; internall, as gluttony, indigestion of the stomacke, weakenesse of the vertue digestive of the liuer, humours gathered together in the liuer: sometimes it hapneth through imperfect cleensing of the gall, spleene, raines and intestines.

Scirrhus lienis, hardness of the spleene, it is caused of a certaine humor, which cleaueth stubbornely to the spleene: and sometimes it hapneth after an inflammation of the spleene if it be not rightly cured.

Obstruētio lienis, stoppings of the spleene, is not caused only of the weakenesse of the attractiue vertue which is in the spleene: but also through stopping of the passage, by which the dregs of melancholy are derived from the liuer vnto the spleene, by which meanes, the same vnpure excrements of bloud are dispersed into all the parts of the body, which causeth a kind of corrupt and vnnaturall colour in the whole body, which doth incline to blackengesse; and if there

there be not speedy remedie, there doth not onely follow the blacke Iaundes, but also that same most dangerous disease called *Scorbutus*, after the which doth follow most dangerous and vncurable vlers.

Scorbutus, the Scurie, is caused through obstruction of the Spleene, whereby the course and passage of melancholy is hindred, which being mingled with the rest of the bloud, infecteth all the body, with vile wasting corruption; the grosse part whereof falling downe, staineth the legs with spots like vnto the colour of pôgranets; & the thinner part being carried vp, doth defile the gums, with sharp, fretting, & loathsome growing out of the flesh. This very disease is thought to be that which *Plinie* maketh mention of in lib. 25. of his naturall hystory, calling it *stomacaco*, & *secretyrbe*.

Ileritia, the Iaundes, which is a shedding of yellow choler, or melancholy all ouer the body: sometimes there changeth shedding of choler to the skin, the liuer being safe, as in the crisis of diseases: many times the Iaundes is caused, and doth chance when the bloud is corrupted, without a Feuer, of some external cause, as it falleth out by the biting of some venomous beast. Also it may be caused through inflammation or change of the naturall temperament of the liuer: Sometimes it is caused through weaknesse of the bladder that receiueth the choler, which doth not draw it from the liuer vnto him, & so doth leauie the bloud vnpure: also sometimes it is caused through obstruction and weaknesse of the vessels, whose mouths are deriuied from the gall to the liuer, and for that cause cannot draw the cholericke humor. Sometimes it is caused through obstruction of the passages that do goe to the bowels.

Cacexia, euill state of body, which is a watriish disposition of the whole body, whereby it waxeth loose and soft, it is engendred for the most part, of some long sickenesse, after the *seirrsofti* and hardnesse of the liuer and spleene.

Hydrops, the dropsie: there are three kinds of them, the first is called *Ascites*, the second *Tympanites*, and the third is

called *Anasarca*, *Tposarca*, *Sarcites*, and *Leucopblegmatia*. *Af-*
cites is when much watry humor is heaped vp betweene the
 skinne, or filme called *Peritoneum* and the bowels. *Tympanites* is when much windinesse and superfluous vapour is
 gathered in the aforesaid places of the belly. *Anasarca* is
 when the humor is dispearsed throughout the whole body,
 that all the flesh doth appeare altogether moist and wet
 like a spunge. The dropie is caused through great cold-
 nesse of the liuer, or through other parts ouermuch cooled,
 which doth bring the liuer into the same affect. The liuer
 is affected through the spleene, being cold, and by the sto-
 macke and the bowels; also by the lungs, the raines, and
 the midriffe; also it doth chance through vnmeasurable
 auoiding of the *hemorrhods*, or through womans fluxe, or
 retention of the menstrus, or through some other great
 affect of the wombe. Some fall into the dropie after the
 gout, and the great paine called *Sciatis*: sometimes also the
 dropie doth follow the Iaudes; but howsoever, it is the
 coldnesse of the liuer, and weakenesse therof, that doth
 cause the dropie.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Affections of the Belly and Intestines.

Diarria, is a great flux of the wombe, without exulce-
 ration, and inflammation. It is caused through
 weakenesse of the instruments that serue to digestion; al-
 so through abundance of nourishment, and meate that is
 moist and viscous, and through corrupting of the same
 meate. Moreouer, gnawing and biting of those things
 that are contained in the belly: also flowing of some things
 from aboue to the belly, and also weakenesse of the reten-
 tive vertue.

Lienteria, is a certaine lightnesse, or smoothnesse of the
 bowels, or a flux of the belly, in which those things that are
 eaten and drunke are auoided, euen in the same order that
 they

they were received, that is, before it bee changed or digested: it is caused oftentimes through a grieuous flux, *Dysenteria* preceding, which causeth deepe exulceration of the bowels: also sometimes it is caused through weakenesse of the vertue retentive, for being weakned, the meates be neither digested, nor distributed, but they are cast forth crude, moist, and nothing changed: also sometimes it doth ingender after long flux of the wombe: sometimes also when dropsie water is auoided by the belly.

Dysenteria, is an exulceration of the bowels, the Latines call it *tormina*, because through it the bowels are tormented and fretted very much with paine: there is ioined with this inflammation and excretion of bloudy matter, and dreggy; the belly & the intestins are vexed with griefe. *Gordoni* saith, that it is a bloudy flux, with excoriation, and exulceration of the intestines. It is caused through exulceration of the bowels, also through drinking of naughty medicines, as *seamanie* and such like; also through eating of fruite, and sower meates, or through sharpe and gnawing humours, flowing from the whole body to the belly, or engendred in the belly it selfe.

Tenasmus, is a continuall desire to goe to the stoole or siege, which the Patient cannot auoide, and yet there is no excrements auoided, except it bee a little bloud, or filthy matter, like vnto sanguine. It is oftentimes caused through cold, or sharpe and chollerick humors, or salt flegme, or impostumation, or inflammation engendred in the *rectum intestinum*: sometimes excrements baked in the blind gut, do cause *Tenasmus*.

Colica passio, the cholike or paine which is bred in the gut called *colon*: it is caused many waies; for sometimes it is engendred through grosse and flegmaticke humors fallen downe within the thinne skinne of the gut *colon*. Also sometimes through windinesse, which may not goe out. Sometimes it is engendred through sharpe and gnawing humours, which doe afflict the foresaid bowels vehemently.

mently. Sometimes the baking of the excrements in the intestines, is the cause of that griefe.

Iliaca passio, the Iliac passion is a disease, causing most grieuous paine in the small guts: this disease is called of the Latines *Vulnus* and *Convulsus*. It is caused through continuall corruption and crudite of meates, but especially of fat meates, which doe ingender obstructions in the smal guts; also vehement cold, restraining and withholding of the excrements.

In like manner much drinking of cold things; especially if it be taken when they sweate.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Affets of the Reines and Bladder.

Mictus sanguinis, pissing of bloud, is caused through weakenesse of the reines which be not able to diuide the vrine. Sometimes bloud is pisse forth through breaking of a veine in the reines, as sometimes it doth happen to those that haue listed some great waight, or leapt violently, or fallen from some high place. Sometimes it doth chance through gnawing of the veines of some sharpe humours flowing from aboue.

Renum inflammatio, inflammation of the reines. It is caused through corrupt humors and medicines that do ingender inflammation of the reines and especially continuall and vehement ridings.

Calculus renum, the stone in the reines, is caused through continuall crudite and rawnesse of the stomacke, whereby abundance of grosse and earthy humours are heaped together, and burning of fiery heate about the reines parcheth the humors, and so baketh them together, and hardneth them into a stone.

Diabetes, is a continuall disease about the reines, causing much thirst; and also whatsoeuer is drunke, euen as it is taken, is pisse out againe. It is caused of weakenesse of the retentive

retentive facultie of the reines ; but there is such strength of the attractive vertue, that it sucketh from the whole body through immoderate heat. The Patient is troubled with a marueilous thirst, neither is it auoided by receiuing of any kind of liquor.

Vlcers of the reines is caused through rupture and breaking of the veines in the reines: also it is caused through rotting of inflammatiōns, and through sharpe and gnawing humors carried into the reines.

Inflammation of the bladder is a most grieuous and mortall disease : it proceedeth for the most part as other inflammations.

Stillicidium vrine, the strangury, is a disease when as the vrine doth distill downe by drops, or by little and little, and causeth a continuall prouoking and desire to pisſe. It is caused through the sharpenesse of the vrine, or by the exulceration of the bladder, or by an impostume of the liuer, or reines, which being broken doth ſend the filth and matter to the bladder, through the sharpenesse whereof it doth cause a continuall desire to pisſe.

Dysuria, is a disease wherein the vrine is hardly piffed out. It is caused through weakenesse of the bladder, and through a cold distemper, which hurteth the actions thereof. Sometimes it is caused of groſſe and flegmaticke humours, which do ſtop the necke of the bladder.

Iscuria suppressio vrine, it is a disease in which the vrine of the Parient is altogether letted and stopped. It is cauſed ſometimes through weakenesse of the bladder: ſometimes it chanceth by the ſtopping of the nether paſſages of the bladder, or of groſſe humours, or of a ſtone congealed, Sometimes it is cauſed through inflammation, or of hardneſſe of ſome ſwelling againſt nature, as the caruncle and ſuch like; which doth make the paſſage ſtraighter, or ſtoppe it altogether. Also matter ſent downe from the liuer and reines, or ſome other place cauſeth ſtopping of the vrine. Sometimes groſſe and clammy humours fill vp

and stoppe the passage, so that the vrine is stopped and hindred.

Priapismus, is a disease wherein the yard is extended in length and bignesse, without any lust or desire to the act of generation at all. It is caused either through immoderate opening of the mouth, of the Arteries, or of some vaporous spirit, engendred in the hollow and fistulous sinew. Sometimes this disease chanceth to them which haue abstained long from carnall copulation contrary to their custome, especially to those in whom bloud doth predominate, and vsing little or no exercise.

Satyrasis, is a continuall erection of the yard, with a desire and appetite to carnall copulation: the causes are as of that of *Priapismus*.

Gonorrhœa, is a disease in which the seed or sperme is shed against the Patients will: It is caſted through imbecillity and weakenesse of the retentive vertue in the vessels containing the sperme, or through ſome other disease that moeuth the parts of the vessels of sperme: also ſometimes it is cauſed through fluxe of the ſpermaticke vessels: the ſeede that commeth forth is watrish and thinnne, without appetitie of carnall copulation, and for the moft part without feeling of it: but ſometimes it doth come forth with a certayne pleasure.

There is another kind of *Gonorrhœa* which thoſe men are ſubject vnto, whose liuer, reines, and ſeminarie vessels abound with heat: full bodies like to goates, who in their nightly dreames lying vpon their backes, ſhed forth a ſpermaticke matter, and effuſion of ſeede: of which the Poet *Lucretius* speaketh:

*Irritat ament loca ſemine, fitq; voluptas,
Eiycere id, quo ſe contendis diu alibido.*

*Incitat, irritans loca turgida ſemine multo,
Idq; petit corpus, mens undreſt ſaucia amore.*

There is yet another kind of *Gonorrhœa*, and that is virulent, and is a ſymprome that doth follow *lues venerea*.

Iſcbias.

Iscbias, called *sciatica*, is a grieuous paine of the huckle-bone, which the Greekes call *Isebion*. It is caused through a grosse flegmaticke humor, which being congealed abideth in the ioint of the huckle-bones.

For which cause crudities and rawnesse, with vnmeasurable vsing of venereous acts must be auoided. Also violent exercises & walkings, with stopping of the hæmorrhodes, with other accustomed euacuations, as the purgation of the menstrues, and other ordinary exercises may be an occasion of this disease.

Arthrites, weakenesse and paines in the ioints, is engendred of continuall crudities and drunkenesse, with the immoderate vse of letchery: also through vehement and swift deambulations, and walkings, through long standing and often riding, also by suppression and stopping of accustomed excretions, and fluxes, and of letting slip of accustomed exercises; sorrowes, cares, watchings, and other perturbations of the minde, doe not onely engender this euill, but doe also breed hurtfull and corrupt humors. Sometimes also the colicke is turned into the goute when it is not well cured.

Thus haue I briefly touched those chiefe diseases that are incident to mans body, I will now proceed to the definition of feuers, and so draw this booke to an end.

Febris, a feuer: the originall or matter of a feuer in generall is from the abundance of the foure humours, for from the redundancy of bloud is engendred a continual feuer. From the superfluity of choleric is engendred the feuer tertian. From the domination of flegme is engendred the feuer called *Ephemera* or quotidian; and from melancholy putrified is engendred a continual quartan. And generally the Physitions do define a feuer to be an vnnaturall heat kindled in the heart and liuer, distempering the whole body and hurting the same.

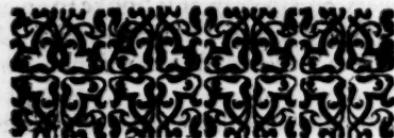
Some define a feuer to be an vnnaturall heat kindled in the heart and liuer, distempering the whole body, and doth

proceed from the spirits and bloud by the artiers and velnes into the whole body, and so doth hurt and let the operation of it. This wee must note, that there be three kinds of simple feuers.

The first is called *Ephemera*, and doth continue but one day, for if hee continue any longer, hee is changed into some other kind.

The second is called *Putrida*, and *Humuralis*, or rotten feuer, and is in the foure principall humours, as bloud, choler, flegme, and melancholy.

The third is *Febris hecica*, and is in the solid and radicall members, and of all others is most dangerous; for it doth consume the naturall humidity in man: that is to say the bloud, and so consequently nature. From these three are deriuied all other kinds of Feuers.





The Antidotarie.

Pils for Alopecia, proceeding of Phlegme.



Loes Hepatici.

Diagridy an.

3.ij.

Pulpe colocynthidos

3.j.

Mastiches, bdellij an.

3.ii.

With the iuice of wormewood make
a masse, of which you may giue one
dragme, or halfe a drgame in three pils, according to the
strength of the Patient, after midnight.

An vnguent for Alopecia.

R. *Euphorbij.*

3.ij.

Seminis Nasturtij an.

Sulphuris vini.

3.j.

Ellebori albi vel nigri, an.

3.vj.

Cera

Olei Laurini Q. S. make an vnguent, with the which an-
oint the place.

Pils for Cephalagia, and paine of the head.

R. *Pil aurearum.*

3.ij.

Pil. de fumo terra.

3.ii.

Mixe them with the syrup of violets, and make v.pils.

And if it chance that the paine do proceed from *morbis*

R. 3.

Galicus.

Galicus, you shall after the taking of these pills, take this potion following, for the space of twenty daies together, and so sleepe vpon it.

R. *Decocti lignigniaci*

Secundum artem facti.

lb. vij.

Fol. sene alex.

Betonice

Stacados Arab.

{ an. M.B.

Polypodiij quer.

Turbith boni

{ an. 3:ij. B.

Agarici elect.

Mixe them, and boile them altogether, vntill the third part be consumed, then let it be strained, and take of the straining.

3.vj.

Oximellis simplicis

3.ij.

Let them be mixed for one dose. Let him continue this manner, and there is no doubt but he shall grow well.

Vnguent for *Achor*, and *Ulcerations of the head*.

R. *Sulphuris, foliorum*

Parietaria. an.

3.B.

Saponis Galici

3.j.

Mixe them with the iuyce of *Parietaria*, and make an vnguent.

An other.

R. *Litargirij*

3.ij.

Foliorum ruta virid.

3.j.

Staphisagrie

3.B.

Vitrioli.

3.ij.

Mixe them together in a mortar, with vineger and oile of mirtels, vntill it come to an vnguent, and therewith annoynt the place.

A water called aqua Bozoartica, or a water against
the Pestilence.

R: <i>Cardui benedicti</i>		
<i>Radicum enulean.</i>		
<i>Zedorie</i>		3.j.
<i>Imperatorie</i>		
<i>Carline</i>		
<i>Diptam albi</i>		
<i>Angelice an.</i>		3.j.ß.
<i>Gentiane</i>		
<i>Pimpinolle</i>		
<i>Tormentille</i>		
<i>Sandalorum omnium ani.</i>		3.vj.
<i>Petaſie</i>		
<i>Serpentarie an.</i>		3.j.
<i>Valeriana</i>		3.ß.

Let all these be bruised very finely, and then adde

<i>Musci optimi</i>	3.j. & Gr.v.
<i>Camphore</i>	3.ij. & ß.
<i>Theriace</i>	
<i>Mithridatian.</i>	3.ij.ß.

Let all be infused for two daies in viij. pints of aqua vite, or of wine twice distilled, and then let it bee distilled in a lembecke, with a gentle fire, and then will it be a most perfect water against the Pestilence, and other venome, whose dose is two ounces, or one ounce and a halfe, with sorrell water and the water of *Card: Benedictus*, and for a preservative, halfe a spoonfull is enough at a time.

Some make an infusion for three or four daies making afterwards an expressⁿion and it is more delectable.

A distilled water against the falling sickenesse, called aqua Epileptia.

R: *Florm lily connally.* M.vj.
Infuse them in one measure of the best white wine, and so

so let it stand for tenne daies; then let it bee distilled at a gentle fire in a lembecke, *in balneo maris*, afterwards take

<i>Florum lauendula</i>	M.j.
<i>Florum antbor</i>	M.B.
<i>Garyophillorum</i>	D.ij.
<i>Macis</i>	3.B.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	D.j.
<i>Uisci quercini</i>	
<i>Radicis dipetami alb.an.</i>	3.ij.B.

Let these be infused for foure dayes in the aforesaid distillation, then let all be distilled againe by a lembecke. The dose for preseruation is one or two spoonfuls to bee taken once or twice in a week, the day before the new Moone, & the full of the Moone, & in, or after the Paroxysme or fit, so much also. And with this water & suger may be made *Manu Christi*, against the falling sicknesse, caros, suberb, and the Apoplexie.

A distilled water against the Apoplexie
and Palsie.

R. *Florum primale veris.*

<i>Florum roris marini.</i>	an.M.j.
<i>Florum maiorana.</i>	

Florum iace arthetice.

Speciarum Diamusci amar.

Diapliris.

Diambra.

Confectionis anacardina.

Cubebarum.

Ligni aloes.

Nucis Muscata.

Garyophillorum.

Macropiperis.

Carpobalsami an.

Radicum acori

Ircos.

3.j.

3.j.

Aristologia

<i>Aristolochia rotund.an.</i>	3.j.ß.
<i>Seminum sileris montani,</i>	
<i>Paeonia</i>	
<i>Famisculian.</i>	3.j.
<i>Aquarum herba paralysis</i>	
<i>Saluie.</i>	
<i>Betonica an.</i>	ib.j.
<i>Aque florum tiliæ;</i>	ib.ß.
<i>Serapini, opoponacis</i>	
<i>Myrrha</i>	
<i>Gummi Juniperi.an.</i>	3.j.ß.

Let all be bruised and mixed together; and let to stand in infusion for eight daies: afterwards let there be a three-fold extraction in hot ashes, or by vapour, or *Balneo sicco*. It is of marueilous vertue, in the preseruation from the *A-poplexie*, and all other cold sickenesse of the nerues. It cureth the Palsie, *tortura oris spasmus*, and doth marueiloufly restore speech.

A water that doth strengthen the memory.

R. <i>Aquarum buglossæ</i>	
<i>Betonice</i>	
<i>Florum tiliæ an.</i>	ib.j.
<i>Aque ardentis opt.</i>	ib.ß.
<i>Florum anthos</i>	
<i>Rosarum rubearum</i>	
<i>Maiorane</i>	
<i>Buglossæ an.</i>	M.j.
<i>Specierum confectionis</i>	
<i>Anacardine</i>	3.ij.

A Cordiall water.

R. <i>Rosarum rubearum</i>	M.ij.
<i>Florum Borraginis</i>	M.ß.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.ß.

<i>Xyloales</i>	3.j.
<i>Spice Indice</i>	
<i>Garyophil.an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Radicum iresos</i>	3.j.
<i>Ben albi & rubei.an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Sandalorum rub. & citri.an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Corallorum rubecorum</i>	3.j.
<i>Corticium citri</i>	3.B.
<i>Seminum ocimi</i>	
<i>Garyophilatis</i>	3.B.
<i>Gallus muscate</i>	3.ij.
<i>Margaritarum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Zedoarie</i>	3.j.
<i>Zinziberis albi</i>	3.B.
<i>Camphore</i>	Gr.vij.
<i>Crociorientalis</i>	3.ij.
<i>Moschi</i>	3.B.
<i>Aquerosarum</i>	ff.ij.
<i>Vini maluatici</i>	ff.B.
<i>Acetirof.</i>	ff.B.

Let all be finely bruised and mixed for eight dayes, and afterwards distilled in *Balneamaria*.

A water against the syncope or fwounding.

R. <i>Aquerosas.</i>	ff.ij.
<i>Acetirofati</i>	ff.j.
<i>Maluatici</i>	ff.B.
<i>Florum roris marinae</i>	
<i>Maioranean.</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Zedoarie</i>	3.j.
<i>Coriandrorum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	
<i>Nucis Muscate</i>	
<i>Macis</i>	
<i>Garyophillorum singl.</i>	3.B.
<i>Cinnamomi</i>	

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<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Ligni aloes</i>	3.iiii.
<i>Specierum Diamnisci</i>	3.j.
<i>Camphore</i>	3.ii.
<i>Ambra</i>	Gr.iiiij.

Let all be bruised and mixed together with the liquors, and let it infuse together for foure daies : then let it be distilled in *Balnea Marie*. You may adde to these:

<i>Aquarum nymphae</i>	
<i>Violarum</i>	
<i>Laxendule an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Aquavite</i>	3.iiij.

It is a most effectuall remedie against swounding in the pestilence.

In like manner three branches of penny-royall, infused in two ounces and a halfe of vineger of Roles, and one ounce of Rose-water : for onely with the smell of this the spirits are reuiued.

A restorative water.

Take a Capon, or Pheasant, or a Pertridge, the bowels being pulled out, and him let bee cut into small peeces and washed : then with Rosewater and vineger, adde one dragme of Cynamon.

<i>Of Cloues</i>	3.ij.
<i>Manus Christi</i>	
<i>Cum perlis</i>	3.iiii.
<i>Succi arantiarum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Aceto sitatis citri</i>	3.iiij.

Let all be put into a glasse, or into some earthen vessell, & let it be boyled with a strong fire in *Balnea Marie*, vntill halfe be consumed; and then straine it, and preserue it, and drinke thereof twice a day.

A Cinamon water.

Wee make Cinamon water either by distillation: the Cinamon being grossely bruised, and infused in as much Borage water, or Rose-water as shall suffice, and so distilled in *Balnea Maria*.

Or else we take two dragmes of Cinamon, being finely powdred with fiue ounces of the best suger, being put into a measure of the water of the decoction of Barly, being very hot, and so to remaine vntill it bee cold; or else with three dragmes of Cinamon, one handfull of Barly, Resons of the Sunne being washid one ounce, Anisseed two dragmes, of white suger Candy two ounces and a halfe, running water sixe pints: and so let it be boyled at a gentle fire vntill halfe be consumed, and then straine it.

*A water in the opilation of the Liver and Iaudes.*R. *Caponem Deplumatum.*

Et Evisceratum, being cut into small pieces and boyled, and then bruised with the flesh and bones in a morter: then adde thereunto

<i>Aqua violarum</i>	
<i>Betonice</i>	
<i>Endivie</i>	
<i>Lupulorum</i>	
<i>Cuscute</i>	
<i>Sichorijan.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Succi pomorum</i>	
<i>Redolentium</i>	3.iiiij.ß.
<i>Decoctionis caponis</i>	
<i>Macri</i>	ib.j.
<i>Sandalorum citrinorum</i>	3.j.3.ij.
<i>Spody</i>	3.j.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Camphora</i>	

Camphore

Let all be put into a vessell of tin close stopt, and placed in a vessell of water, and so boiled for foure houers space, then let it be strained, & put the straining into a Lembeck, and so distilled by *Balnea Marine*.

A wine against the oppilation of the Liuer, Splene,
Reines, and the euils of the Bladder.

R. <i>Scolopendria</i>	M.vij.
<i>Adianti</i>	M.iiij.
<i>Chame ptyeos</i>	M.iiij.
<i>Roris marine</i>	M.ij.ß.
<i>Cyperi</i>	3.ß.
<i>Radicis liquoritiae rase</i>	3.ij.
<i>Rhapontici</i>	3.j.ß.
<i>Passularum</i>	ib.ß.
<i>Alkakengi.</i>	M.iiij.ß.

Let all be put iato an earthen vessell well glazed, and being close stopt, and so let there be put into a peece of fine linnen, of

<i>Calamus aromaticus</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Garyophillarum</i>	3.ij.

And so let it hang in the vessell in the midst of the wine for foure and twenty houres : then distill it by filter as wee use to distill hipocras, still letting the *Calamus aromaticus*, and clouses hang in the vessell.

A wine that is laxatiue.

R. <i>Fumi terre</i>	M.j.
<i>Foliorum scolopend.</i>	M.ij.
<i>Fol.sene alexandr.</i>	3.j.
<i>Polypodij</i>	3.v.
<i>Turbish electi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.j.ß.

<i>Garyophillorum</i>	3.ijj.
<i>Zinziberis</i>	3.j.
<i>Rhabarbaricum scrupulo</i>	
<i>Vno squinanti in petia.</i>	
<i>Ligatis</i>	3.v.
<i>Florum violarum</i>	
<i>Borraginis an.</i>	M.B.

Let all boyle in an earthen vessell with three pints of white wine, and so let it stand for a night; in the morning let it be strained, in which shall be dissoluied foure ounces of fine white suger, one white of an egge, and with two scruples of Cynamon, and halfe a dragme of Cloues tied in a peice of fine linnen, in the boyling let it be clarified. The dose for those that be of ripe yeares is foure ounces and a halfe, in which may be dissoluied fiue scruples, or two dragmes of *Diaturbith*.

Against the retention of the Memstrus.

<i>R. Baccarum Lauri</i>	3.B.
<i>Roris marini</i>	M.B.
<i>Granorum Inniperinnum.</i>	xj.
<i>Cinamomi fracti</i>	3.v.
<i>Croci integri in petialigati</i>	Gr.v.

Let all be boiled in one pinte and a halfe of white wine, and let the patient drinke every morning a good draught hot against the time that nature seeketh to expell the matter. In like manner you may take *Trochis. de myrrha subspulu.* 3.j. in a cup of white wine being warme, in the morning fasting. Or.

<i>R. Boracis mineralis.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cassie lignea</i>	3.ij.
<i>Croci.</i>	Gr.ijj.

Let all be made into fine powder, and with fiue ounces of aqua matricaria. Let it be giuen once in a weeke.

A Diuretic decoction in the stone.

R. <i>C</i> apillorum verneris	M.j.ß.
<i>C</i> ribani marini	M.ß.
<i>R</i> adicum aptij & remor. can.	3.j.
<i>L</i> iquiritie rase	3.ij.
<i>C</i> orticum radicis scolymi	3.j.ß.
<i>S</i> eminum saxifragie	3.j.ß.
<i>D</i> amasonij	3.ij.
<i>A</i> lcacengi	nn. xvij.
<i>R</i> adicum graminis	3.ij.

Let all be cut, bruised, and boiled at a gentle fire in three pints and a halfe of running water, vntill the third part bee consumed; then make a strong expression, in which shall bee dissolved one ounce and a halfe of syrupe of Violets, and of fine Rhubarb two ounces: then let it be clarifi- ed with the white of an egge. The dose is 3.iiij. & ß.

A decoction against the strangury and burning
of the Vtine.

R. <i>H</i> ordi integri	M.j.ß.
<i>L</i> iquiritie	3.j.
<i>S</i> eminum anisi	3.ij.ß.
<i>D</i> aetilorum incisorum	num.v.
<i>S</i> ebesten incisorum num.	xv.

Let all bee boyled in two measures and a halfe of run- ning water, in an earthen vessell being glazed, vntill the barley breake, then let it be strained, and take three ounces and a halfe of this decoction.

<i>S</i> yrupi de p. paucere	3.j.
<i>S</i> yrupis liquiritie	3.ß.
<i>P</i> alueris glandum	3.j.

Let it be mixed, and giuen at the entrance into bed.

A Iulep against the *Apoplexie* and *Vertigo*.

R. <i>Florum Lanandulae</i>	M.j.
<i>Violarum</i>	
<i>Rosarum</i>	
<i>Sticados Arabiei</i>	
<i>Origani an.</i>	M.ii.
<i>Radicum Paeoniae</i>	
<i>Acoris</i>	
<i>Pyrethri an.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Squilla</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Cardamomi</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Griophillorum an.</i>	3.ij.

Let all bee boyled in one pint and a halfe of Betony water, and one pint of *Marioran* water, and let it be strained, and with seuen ounces of suger make a Iulep according to Art. Or if you will, you may dissolve in your decoction for your daily vse the syrupe of *Sticado*.

A pectorall Iulep.

R. <i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Thymi</i>	P.j.
<i>Liquiritie</i>	3.j.ii.
<i>Radicum iresos</i>	3.ij.
<i>Enule</i>	3.ij.
<i>Passularum enucle.</i>	3.ii.

Let all be boyled in a double vessell, with eight ounces of fennell water, three ounces of hyssop water, halfe a pint of *Scabios* water, then let it be strained, and in the straining dissolve seuen ounces of fine suger.

bed o <i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Gariephilorum</i>	3.j.
<i>Iren</i>	

Ireos

3.ß. in

Petia ligati boile the Iulep to a thicknes and with the white
of an egge let it be clarified.

A Cordiall Iulep of wine.

R. <i>Vini Rhenensis.</i>	lb.j.
<i>Aquae roscarum</i>	3.ij.ß.
<i>Goryophilorum</i>	
<i>Contus.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ß.
<i>In petialigatorum</i>	
<i>Sacchari sim.</i>	3.ij.

Let it bee boyled at a gentle fire, to a thickenesse of a
cleere Iulep, and let it be giuen in the morning, and eue-
ning, two spoonefuls, against swounding.

A Iulep for the stomacke.

R. <i>Foliorum scolopendria</i>	M.iiiij.
<i>Cuscuta</i>	M.ß.
<i>Mentha</i>	P.j.
<i>Galanga</i>	
<i>Xyloactes an.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Seminum anisi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Garyophilorum</i>	3.j.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.j.ß.
<i>Vini albi</i>	lb.j.
<i>Aqua absinthii</i>	lb.ß.
<i>Aqua chamomille</i>	3.ij.

Let all be boyled in a double vessell, then let it stand for
a night; afterwards make a strong expression, then with
fiue ounces of suger let it be boyled to the thickenesse of
a Iulep: it is vsed in the paine of the stomacke, through
the oppilation of the entrails, and from a cold cause.

T

A

A Iulep ia the intollerable paine of the stomacke
and cholicke.

R. *Conserua roscarum* 3.j.
Opij thebaici opij. Gr. ij. iuſti ponderis
Croci orientalis. Gr. iii.

Let it be diſſolved in foure ounces of chamomell water,
and then strained and drunke three houres before ſupper.
It doth extinguish heat and paine of the stomacke and co-
licke without any harme: it doth alſo prouoke ſleepe, eſpe-
cially if the cauſe proceedeth of heat.

A Iulep for Melancholy, a quartan Feuer, and the
French Pox.

R. <i>Fumiterre</i>	M. j. ii.
<i>Scolopendrie</i>	M. ii.
<i>Cascuta an.</i>	M. j.
<i>Adiansi</i>	M. j.
<i>Foliorum & foliiclor.</i>	
<i>Sene</i>	3. vii.
<i>Polypodij</i>	3. ii.
<i>Corticum myrobalanor.</i>	
<i>Indorum</i>	3. ii.
<i>Passularum enulcat.</i>	3. i.
<i>Florum boraginis</i>	
<i>Buglossae an.</i>	Pugil. i.
<i>Epithimi</i>	3. i.
<i>Ellebori nigri</i>	3. ii. ii.
<i>Radicum capparorum</i>	3. ii.

Let all boile in three pints of common water, to the
conſumption of the third part, then let it ſtand for two
houres, and then make a strong expreſſion, which ſhall bee
aſterwards twice diſtilled by filter, then aſterwards with
two ℥. of cloues, and one ℥, and a halfe of cinamond tied
in a linnen cloth, and with the ſame ſtrained to ſix pints.

<i>Sacchari</i>	3. ii.
	<i>Syrups</i>

Syrupi de pomis

Vell regis sabor.

3.j.B.

Let it be boyled to the thicknesse of a cleere Iulep: the dose is fise ounces, and for strong bodies there may bee in
per aligati e Agarici 3.j.B.

Cum duobus scrupulis zinziberis, in the last decoction.

A Iulep for *Dysenteria*, and the bloody fluxe.

R. <i>Rosarium rubearium</i>	M.B.
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Sunnech

<i>Balaustiarum an.</i>	3.j.B.
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<i>Seminum lappatic</i>	
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<i>Acute</i>	3.j.
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<i>Myrillorum</i>	3.ij.
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<i>Antera</i>	3.B.
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<i>Radicam tormentille</i>	3.ij.
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Let it boyle for the space of halfe an hour, in one pinte of the water of the flowers of the slow tree, and feuen ounces of plantane water, then let it stand eight houres, and make a strong expression, in the which shall be dissolved one ounce and a halfe of the iuyce of plantane being purified, three ounces of fine white suger, with two scruples and a halfe of the powder of nutmegs, and halfe a dragme of cloues, tied in a peece of fine linnen, and so boyled to the thickenesse of a cleere Iulep.

A Iulep for the *Sciatica*, *goute*, and *paines* in
the *ioyns*.

R. <i>Chamepyteos</i>	M.j.B.
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<i>Asar</i>	M.j.
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<i>Betonica</i>	
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<i>Chamedrios</i>	
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<i>Stieados Arab.an.</i>	M.B.
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<i>Capillorum vener</i>	
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<i>Rute an.</i>	M.j.
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<i>Turbin alb. gumosi</i>	3.ij.B.
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<i>T 2</i>	<i>Polypondy</i>
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<i>Polyphyllum querc.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Foliorum, & follicularum</i>	3.vij.
<i>Sene sine stipitibus</i>	3.iii.
<i>Hermodactylorum</i>	3.j.
<i>Seminum anisi</i>	3.j.
<i>Feniculis an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Passularum enucleat.</i>	3.j.

Let all boile in three pintes of running water, vntill the third part be consumed; then let it stand for an houre, and make a strong expression, which shall be twice distilled by filter, in which at the last shall be put of

<i>Agaricke</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Zinziberis</i>	3.v.
<i>Garyophilorum</i>	3.ij.ii.

Being bruised and tied in a peece of linnen, with three ounces of fine white suger, and so againe boyled to the sickenesse of a cleere Iulep: the dose is 3.v.

A powder against poysone, and the Pestilence.

R. <i>Zedoarie</i>	
<i>Euphorbi</i>	
<i>Corallina</i>	
<i>Tormentille</i>	
<i>Gentiane</i>	
<i>Dyptamivulgaris</i>	
<i>Terre sigillata</i>	
<i>Boli armeni</i>	
<i>Corallorum rubeorum & alborum</i>	
<i>Spice nardi</i>	
<i>Masticis</i>	
<i>Herba garyophillata</i>	
<i>Centauri minoris</i>	
<i>Sandalorum rubeorum</i>	
<i>Offis de corde cerni</i>	
<i>Camphora an. partes equalis</i>	

Let all be made into fine powder, of which glue j.3. with
the

the water of sorrell, or of wine & sorrell boyled together.

An expermented powder, in the fit of the
falling fickenesse.

R. <i>Seminum nigella</i>	D.j.Gr.vi.
<i>Maiorane</i>	Gr.vj.
<i>Nucis muscate</i>	
<i>Radicum peonie</i>	
<i>Mumia an.</i>	D.B.

Make all into fine powder, and let it be blowne vp into
his nostrels.

For the Vertigo, Palsy, Apoplexy, Scotoma, and
for the memory lost.

R. <i>Radicum acori</i>	
<i>Pyrethri</i>	
<i>Poenie an.</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Galange</i>	
<i>Coffe an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Cleris montani</i>	3.ija
<i>Roris marinis</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Florum sulue</i>	
<i>Lauendula</i>	
<i>Betonice an.</i>	D.j.B.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	
<i>Cardamomi</i>	
<i>Baccarum lauri an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Macis</i>	D.j.
<i>Nucis muscate</i>	
<i>Garyophillorum an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.j.
<i>Sticados Arab.</i>	
<i>Foliorum ruta an.</i>	P.j.
<i>Seminum anisi</i>	
<i>Sem. faniculi</i>	
<i>Ameos</i>	

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Carnian.

3.ii.

Piperis longi

Carpobalzamian.

3.j.

Let all be mixed and made into a fine powder, and with suger dissolued in the waters of maioram and sage, make Lozenges, or with the syrup of sticados, or hony clarified, you may make an Electuarie.

Lozenges for the same.

R. *Speciorum Diambr.*

3.ijj.

Cinamomi

3.j.

Garyophillorum

3.j.

Muscia

Gr.j.

Ambre

Gr.ij.

Cubebarum

3.ii.

Pinearum preparatarum

3.ijj.

Sacchari

3.ijj.3.

All being made into fine powder, and with as much of the Epilepticke water before written, and rosewater as much as shall suffice make Lozenges.

Lozenges comforting the braine, and the heart.

R. *Ambre grisea.*

3.ij.

Cinamomi

3.ij.

Sacchari candi

3.ijj.

Aquerosarum Q. S. make

Lozenges they are of a most pleasant tast.

Lozenges for paine of the head, finging
of the eares, and Vertigo.

R. *Nucis muscae*

num.j.

Cimini

Seminum aniſi

Feniculi

Carui

Cubebarum

Piperis longi

Garyophillorum

<i>Garyophillorum an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Pulegij siccii</i>	
<i>Feliorum majorane an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Specierum diacimini</i>	3.ß.

Mixe all together, and make a fine powder, giue one drame with fennell water: or with ffe ounces of suger, and *aqua epileptica*, and rose-water, Q.S. make Lozenges.

A Pectorall confection.

R. <i>Cinamomi</i>	3.j.ß.
<i>Liquiritiae</i>	3.ij.
<i>Thymi</i>	P.j.
<i>Radicum iresos</i>	3.iiiij.

Let all be bruised and let it boyle.

<i>Cum aqua fanatici</i>	3.ij.
<i>Scabiosa</i>	3.j.
<i>Rosarum</i>	3.j.ß.

Then let it stand one quarter of an houre, and straine it, and take so much of the same straining as shall suffice to dissolve ij 3.ß. of white suger candy, and of *Pennidice* j.3. and so let it boile to a thickenesse, and then mixe therein, of cinamon in fine powder halfe a scruple.

<i>Radicum iresos</i>	3.j.
<i>Dragaganti alb.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Margaritarum</i>	
<i>Preparat</i>	Gr.vj.
<i>Seminis bombicis</i>	
<i>Enucleati</i>	3.ß.
<i>Fol. auri num.</i>	4.

And therewith make pectorall roles.

Roles for the cough and Asthma.

R. <i>Pineacum ptrap.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Radicum iresos</i>	3.ij.
<i>Liquiritiae rafae an.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Dragaganti</i>	

Seminum

The Antidotarie.

<i>Seminum anisi</i>	3.j.
<i>Feniculi</i>	
<i>Vrtice an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Rad. angelicae</i>	3.B.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.iii.
<i>Storacis calamite</i>	3.B.
<i>Sacchari</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Penidi & candi an.</i>	

And with the water of *Scabios*, and fennell as much as shall suffice, make roles.

Restorative Lozenges.

R. <i>Pinearum preparat.</i>	3.ij.B.
<i>Fifticorum viridium</i>	3.ij.
<i>Specierum Diambre</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.B.
<i>Galange</i>	3.B.
<i>Garyophilorum</i>	3.B.
<i>Nucis muscate</i>	3.ij.
<i>Zinziberis albi</i>	3.B.
<i>Xiloadoes</i>	3.B.

With liij. 3. and a halfe of suger, dissolved in rose water, with the species and other things, make a confection in Lozenges.

Lozenges for the opilation of the Liuer, euill state of the body, and the dropfic.

R. <i>Specierum aromatici rosati</i>	3.j.3.B.
<i>Specierum Dialace</i>	3.B.
<i>Macis</i>	3.ij.
<i>Squinantis</i>	
<i>Carni</i>	
<i>Radicum asari an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.iii.
<i>Sandalorum citrin</i>	
<i>Rubcornum an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Cypri</i>	

<i>Cyperi</i>	3.j.
<i>Limatura eboris</i>	3.j.
<i>Fisticorum viridissimum</i>	3.ijij.
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	
<i>Excorticis.</i>	3.ij.

With vj.3. of suger in the water of Agrimony and roses Q. S. dissolued, make a confection in Lozenges.

A Tragea for Dysenterie, and the bloody Flux.

<i>R. Magaritarum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Carabe</i>	
<i>Xyloaloes an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Chermes</i>	
<i>Garyophillorum an.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Nucis muscatae</i>	
<i>Corallorum preparat an.</i>	3.j.

With one ounce and a halfe of *manus Christi sandalini*, being finely powdred, make tragea : it is also very good against Abortion.

Manus Christi sandalini.

<i>R. Specierum trium sandalorum</i>	3.j.ii.
<i>Margaristarum pr. p.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Corallorum amboynan.</i>	3.j.
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	
<i>Excorticis.</i>	3.j.
<i>Conserne rosarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Saccharis aqua</i>	
<i>Rosarum dissoluti Q. S.</i>	

Make a confection in roles ; it is good against a hot di-temper of the liuer and stomacke, and other diseases that spring thereof.

Tragea. Against involuntary pissing.

<i>R. Coriandri</i>	3.j.
<i>Corabe</i>	3.ii.
<i>Corallorum rub.</i>	
<i>Xyloaloes an.</i>	3.ii.

<i>Glandium quercus</i>	3.ij.
<i>Nuci muscate</i>	3.v.
<i>Sandalorum rubor.</i>	3.ij.ii.

With five ounces and a halfe of suger, make Tragea, and let it be giuen at the entrance into bed.

Against the superfluous flux of the Menstrus, and of the Wombe.

R. <i>Granorum hermes</i>	3.v.
<i>Sandolorum ruborum</i>	3.ii.
<i>Carabo</i>	3.j.
<i>Nucis muscate</i>	3.ij.
<i>Fragmentorum smaragdi.</i>	Gr.v.

With three ounces of fine white suger make Tragea.

Against ache and paine of the ioints.

R. <i>Chamedrios</i>	3.ij.
<i>Camepicheos</i>	3.ij.
<i>Gentiane an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Foliorum rute ficea</i>	3.ij.

Make all into fine powder, this must be admistred after euacuation, the body being well purged, and there is vsed to be giuen, one spoonefull in the winter time with white wine, and in the summer with some distilled water.

Hermes composed the like powder ex

<i>Chamedrios</i>	3.ij.
<i>Gentiane an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Aristologia rotund.</i>	3.j.
<i>Seminum rute ficea</i>	3.ii.

The dose is one spoonefull, with Hydromell. Vide Gal. 14. meth. &c.

Tragea de tartare.

R. <i>Foliorum sene</i>	3.j.
<i>Tartari albi de vino potenti</i>	3.ii.
<i>Turbis albi & gummofan.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	Zimiberis

Zinziberis an.	3. fl.
Gariophilorum	3.j.
Sacchari	3.j.
Fiat tragea	

A laxatiue powder.

R. Polypodiij	3.ij.
Zinziberis	3.j.
Agarici trochiscat	3. fl.
Rhababarbi	3.j.
Follicularum sene	3.j.
Garyophillorum	
Turbit	
Cinamomi an.	3. fl.

Make all this into powder for the delicates sort of people.
For those that be stronger there may be added of *Diagridium* one scruple. The dose is one drag. giuen in four
ounces of *Claretum laxatium*.

Laxatiue Lozenges.

R. Foliorum sene mund.	3.fl.
Cinamomi	
Zinziberis	3.ij.
Garyophillorum an.	3.ij.
Hermodactylorum	3.iiij.
Rhababarbi	3.j.
Turbit electi	3.ij. fl.
Diagridij	3.j. 3. ij. fl.
Squinantij	Gr.v.
Galanga	
Nucis mustatean.	3. fl.

With eight ounces of suger dissolved in the water of Endive make a confection in Lozenges. The dose is from three dragmes vnto sixe dragmes.

An Electuarie against the Epilepsie and vertigo.

R. <i>Diacori</i>	3.j. 8.
<i>Conserue maiorane</i>	
<i>Lanendulo</i>	
<i>Rorismarini an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Conserue sticados</i>	3.B.
<i>Specierum diambre</i>	3.V.
<i>Garyopbillorum</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Cardamomi an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	3.B.
<i>Nucis mustata</i>	
<i>Galange an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Visci quercurini</i>	3.ij.
<i>Corallorum rubeorum</i>	3.j.

With suger dissoluued in the water of Lauender, make an Electuary.

An Electuary for the conseruation of the sight.

R. <i>Conserue Euphragia</i>	3.j. 8.
<i>Conserue rofarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Galanga</i>	3.B.
<i>Macis</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Garyopbillorum</i>	3.j.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Seminum rute</i>	
<i>Foeniculi an.</i>	3.B.
<i>Nucis mustata</i>	3.ij.
<i>Pulpe Chebulorum</i>	
<i>Conditorum</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Nucis mustata.</i>	
<i>Condite.</i>	3.B.

Let all be brought into fine powder & com Brodio embitterus conditorum, or of Ginger condite, make an Electuary.

An Electuary for spitting of bloud.

R. <i>Conseruaro sarum vet.</i>	3.ij. B.
<i>Betonicæ</i>	3.B.
<i>Eletri albi</i>	3.iiijs.
<i>Corollorum preparat.</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Cornu cervi ussi</i>	3.j.B.
<i>Gummi Arabici</i>	3.ij.
<i>Rob. deribus</i>	3.vj.

With the syrupe of purflane, as much as is sufficient, make an Electuary.

An Electuary for trembling of the heart.

R. <i>Conseruare florarum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Conseruare florarum</i>	
<i>Tunica.</i>	3.j.
<i>Conseruare melisse.</i>	3.B.
<i>Speciorum margaritis</i>	
<i>Frigida.</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Galanga</i>	3.j.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Garyophilorum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Doronici</i>	3.j.
<i>Succini alb.</i>	3.B.
<i>Nucis muscate condita</i>	3.ij.
<i>Zinziberis conditi</i>	3.B.
<i>Corticium citri</i>	
<i>Pinearum preparata</i>	3.ij.
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	3.j.
<i>Manus Christi cum</i>	
<i>Perlit</i>	3.B.
<i>Margaritarum prep.</i>	Gr.v.
<i>Foliorum aurum.</i>	iiijs.

With the syrupe of *Acetosus citri* make an Electuary.

A restorative Electuary.

R. <i>Conseruaro sarum.</i>	3.ij.B.
	<i>Conserua</i>

<i>Conserue cichorij</i>	3.j.
<i>Sandalorum curinorum</i>	
<i>Xyloaloes an.</i>	9.ii.
<i>Galange</i>	9.i.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	9.ij.6.
<i>Calomi aromatice</i>	
<i>Conditi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Radicum cichorij conditi</i>	3.iii.
<i>Zinziberis conditi</i>	3.ii.
<i>Fisticorum viridium</i>	9.v.
<i>Seminum melonum exort.</i>	3.j.

Whith the syrup of the roots of Cichorie condit. make
an Electuary.

A restorative Electuary for those that are hepticke,
and in a consumption.

R. *Carnis de pestre perditiis uprimò*

Decocte

1b.6.

Which being cut into peeces, let it bee well beaten in a
stone morter; then let there be added.

<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.j.
<i>Cardamomi</i>	
<i>Garyophyllorum</i>	
<i>Foli</i>	
<i>Cubebatum.</i>	
<i>Zinziberis</i>	3.j.
<i>Draganti</i>	
<i>Gummi Arabici</i>	
<i>Galange</i>	
<i>Nucis muscata</i>	
<i>Croci</i>	
<i>Macis an.</i>	9.ij.

Let all be beaten together, then adde

Amilli

Lauritiae

Pinearum mord.

Amigdalorum dulc.

Passularum

<i>Passiflorum</i>	
<i>Sebeffen</i>	
<i>Fisticorum viridium an.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Incisorum grosso modo</i>	
<i>Seminum cucurbitae</i>	
<i>Melonum</i>	
<i>Cucumeris.</i>	
<i>Papaveris albi</i>	
<i>Lactuce</i>	
<i>Portulaca an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Penidiarum</i>	3.ij.ß.

Let all be mixed together with the flesh in a mortar; then afterwards take *Saccharis abhissimi* lib. iiij.ß. being dissolved in the broth of a Partridge, or a fat yong Cokrill, and being added to the rest, make an Electuarie.

Another, called *Electuarium regale.*

Rx. <i>Conserua roscarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Conserua violarum</i>	3.ß.
<i>Fisticorum viridium</i>	3.vj.
<i>Pimarum mund.</i>	3.j.
<i>Amygdalarum dulce.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Galanga</i>	3.ij.ß.
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Garyophillorum an.</i>	3.ij.3.ß.
<i>Macis</i>	
<i>Ligni aloes an.</i>	3.ij.

And with suger dissolved in Malmsey, the nuts being finely beaten, make an Electuary.

A Loche for the Catarrh, proceeding of an hot cause.

Rx. <i>Conserue roscarum recentium</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Conserue violarum</i>	3.j.
<i>Muscillaginis pſilly</i>	
<i>Et malus an.</i>	3.ß.
<i>Seminum malve</i>	3.j.
	<i>Pinearum.</i>

<i>Pinearum prep.</i>	3.ij.ii.
<i>Fisticorum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Pessularum</i>	3.ij.
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	
<i>Succiliquiritia an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Seminum faniculi</i>	
<i>Seminum urticae an.</i>	3.j.ii.
<i>Draganti</i>	
<i>Gummi Arab.an.</i>	3.v.
<i>Carnem Unas dactili</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Rad. sicc.</i>	3.ij.ii.

Let all be cut and beaten together, and with syrupe of Scabios make a loch.

Loch ad casarrhum subtilem.

<i>R. Capillorum veneris</i>	M.ii.
<i>Seminum papaveris albi</i>	3.ii.

Let it be macerated for a night in running water, then let it be strained, and boyle the straining to the one halfe, sum *Aqua de seminibus psily.*

<i>Cidniorum</i>	
<i>Portulace</i>	
<i>Draganti an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Gummi Arab</i>	3.v.

Make a Muscilage, in the which dissolve.

<i>Anisis</i>	3.vi.
<i>Saccharicandi</i>	3.j.ii.
And make a Loch.	

An Electuary for paine of the stomach, proceeding
of a cold cause and wind.

<i>R. Conserue rostarum</i>	3.j.ii.
<i>Specierum Dingalange</i>	3.j.ii.
<i>Seminum avis</i>	
<i>Carnis an.</i>	3.v.

Gariopbilorum

The Antidotarie.

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<i>Garyophylorum</i>	3 <i>j.</i>
<i>Xyloaloes</i>	3 <i>B.</i>
<i>Calami aromaticis</i>	
<i>Condisi</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Zinziberis condit.</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Cinnamomi</i>	3 <i>B.</i>
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	3 <i>iiij.</i>

Cum Brodo Zinziberis: make an Electuarie.

For paine of the stomacke, proceeding of wind.

<i>R. Theriae</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Diptam</i>	3 <i>B.</i>
<i>Ametes</i>	
<i>Dancian</i>	Gr. vi.
<i>Galanga</i>	
<i>Gariophylorum an.</i>	3 <i>j.</i>
<i>Lign aloes</i>	
<i>Corallorum an.</i>	3 <i>j.</i>
<i>Conseruarojarum</i>	3 <i>j.</i>
<i>Conseruamenthe</i>	3 <i>B.</i>

Make a mixture with the Syrupe of Mints. There may be added, if need require, two graines of Opium.

For the opilation and obstruction of the Liuer.

<i>R. Mellus passularum</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Fisticorum viridium</i>	3 <i>ij.B.</i>
<i>Seminum melonum</i>	3 <i>iiij.</i>
<i>Cinnamomi</i>	3 <i>j. B.</i>
<i>Garyophylrum</i>	3 <i>ij.B.</i>
<i>Limaturceborie</i>	
<i>Bacce prep.an.</i>	3 <i>B.</i>
<i>Radicum aferi</i>	3 <i>ij.</i>
<i>Cypri</i>	3 <i>B.</i>
<i>Seminum anisi</i>	
<i>Macis an.</i>	3 <i>j.</i>
<i>Cardamomi</i>	

<i>Squinantis an.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Culami aromatice</i>	
<i>Conditi</i>	3.ij.
<i>Zinziberis conditi</i>	3.ii.
<i>Diacalamensis</i>	
<i>Rorulis fracti</i>	3.j.

With the syrupe of Agrimonie and *Calament minus amar.*
make an Electuary effectuall in *Caecria* and *Hypofarca.*

An Electuary for the dropsic and oppilation of
the Liuer.

R. <i>Rhabarbari electi</i>	3.j.
<i>Lacco preparata.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Xyloaloes</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Aristolochia longe an.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Passularum enucleatae</i>	
<i>Fisticorum am.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Squinanti</i>	
<i>Marsan.</i>	3.j.
<i>Cruci</i>	3.ii.

With the syrupe of *Cichorie, cum Rhabarbaro,* make an
Electuarie.

For the superfluous fluxe of the Menstrues.

R. <i>Athanase Nicolai</i>	3.ii.
<i>Philonij Persici</i>	3.ij.
<i>Garyophyllorum</i>	
<i>Nucis muscate</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Smaragdian.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Granorum chermonis</i>	3.j.
<i>Cum medico acerositatis</i>	

Citri, make an Electuarie. The dose is from
one scruple to two, to bee taken at the entrance into bed
with wine of the infusion of Chermones and Sanders.

Pils.

Pilles for the plague.

R. Aloes rafata	3.ij.
Agarici trociscat.	3.ij. B.
Zedoarie	
Angelica an.	3.j.
Garyophillorum	3.B.
Radicum eryngii	3.B.
Rhabarbari	3.ij.
Croce	
Smaragdian.	Gr.v.
Trochis corum Albandi	3.j.
Cum thieriac in aqua vista et rrenda soluta fiat massa.	

Pillule de tribus.

R. Aloes Rosald	
Agarici trociscat.	
Rhabarbari an. partes equal.	
Cum frigido de Rhab. ab. ro nostro. fiat massa.	

Pilles for the dimnesse of fight and weaknesse
of the braine.

R. Calomi aromatici	
Cubebarum	
Nucis muscate	
Spice	
Squinanti	
Carpobalsami	
Epithimi.	
Macis	
Masticis	
Afari	
Garyophillorum	
Myrobalanorum crissini an.	3.j.
Ephragie	3.B.
Rhabarbari	3.v.

<i>Turbit</i>	
<i>Colecyntidis an.</i>	3.j. 5.
<i>Agarici</i>	3.5.
<i>Aloes</i>	3.iii. 5.

Cum succo feniculi fiat massa. The dose is from one Dragme to fие scruples.

Pilles against melancholy, and the French Pocks.

R. <i>Elebori nigri</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Turbit albi & gummosi</i>	3.ij.
<i>e Agarici albis.</i>	3.v. 5.
<i>Polypody quere.</i>	
<i>Epithymis cretenis an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Diagr dy</i>	3.ij. 5.
<i>Troci corum alband.</i>	3.j.
<i>Sp eierumbiera simp.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Gargopullorum</i>	3.j.

Let all be incorporated with two dragmes and a halfe of old treacle and a little water of *Fam terra*, & make a masse, The dose is from a drame vnto fourre scruples.

Pilles to prouoke the Menstrues.

R. <i>Corticium cassi lignae</i>	
<i>Myrrhe</i>	
<i>Cinamomi</i>	
<i>Aristolochiae long. an.</i>	3.j.
<i>Borraxis</i>	3.ij.
<i>Croci</i>	3.j.
<i>Nigelle</i>	3.5.

Let all be incorporated *cum succo sabine*, and giuen in the water of penny-royall, or Camomell; it is an expert medicine.

Pilles against the wormes.

R. <i>Aloes</i>	3.ij.
<i>Rhabarbari</i>	
<i>Myrrham.</i>	3.5.

Trociscorum aibandal

Gr. iii.

Pulueris coralline'

3.ii.

With the juice of wormewood make nine pilles; one
couple is sufficient for a child.

Trocisci sub lingua in Paralyſi.

R. <i>Radicum acori veri.</i>	3.j.
<i>Pretetria</i>	9.ij.
<i>Zizazheris</i>	
<i>Gryphillorum</i>	
<i>Nucis muscata an.</i>	3.ii.
<i>Cubebarum</i>	3.ii.

With Sage or water of Lauender make Trocisks of the
bignesse of a Lupin.

To make oile of *Hypericon.*

R. <i>Florum hypericonis ante.</i>	
<i>Solis orum</i>	M. iiiij.

Let them be bruised, and boyled in three pints of redde
wine, almost to the consumption of the wine. Then let the
juice be strained out, and put into a glassen vespell; and let it
stand in the sunne for eight daies space, and then adde
therunto,

<i>Olei veteris</i>	ff.ij.
<i>Terpentine</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Succ scabiosa</i>	
<i>Succimillejoly</i>	
<i>Centanrij minoris</i>	
<i>Aoy monie</i>	
<i>Barbe filiane an.</i>	3.ij.
<i>S.anguinis humani</i>	
<i>Recent extractio</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Vermium terrae strin lot.</i>	
<i>Vino num.</i>	xx.
<i>Myrra</i>	
<i>Majicis</i>	
<i>Scurrcelle</i>	

*Savercola**Opoponacis an.*

Let all be mixed together, and boyled to the consumption
of the iuices.

*Oleum ranarium.**R. Ranas maiores excoriatas**Cum capitiburnum.**Florum Camomille.*

vij.

M.j.

Let it be boyled in one pinte of common oile vntill the
flesh be dissoluied from the bones, then let it be beaten, and
adding a little more oile, let it bee againe boyled. Then
make a strong expression, to the which shall be added of
Turpentine washed $\frac{3}{4}$.iiij. Let it bee mixed hot in a morter
one ounce and a halfe of this oile, with so much of *Vn-*
gumentum de succo Ebuli, mixed together, is good against the
goute, paines of the joints, and Nerves.

An oyle for the Sciatica and paines of the joints.

*R. Petrolei**Olei phila/ephorum**Succi Ebuli**Terebinthine an.**Lumbricorum**Uini maluatici*

3.ii.

5.vi.

3.ii.

Boile all together at a gentle fire and anoint the place
grieved hot.

*Vnguentum de succo Ebuli.**R. Succi radicum ebulis**Succi ruta an.**Lumbricorum lot.**Olei Camomille**Olcirofatis*

3.ij.

1b.j.

1b.ii.

1b.j.

Let the wormes be cut and boyled to the consumption
of the iuices, then let it be strained, and adde vnto the
straining.

*Terebinthine**Cera*

3.ij.

3.ij.

Make

Make an vnguent for the paine of the backe and Nervues,
the goute, and sciatica.

An vnguent for the French Poxe.

R. <i>Auxungie canis</i>	3.j.
<i>Auxungie porc.</i>	3.j. 3.s.
<i>Theriacae veteris</i>	3.s.
<i>Mithridatis</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Argentivini cum succo</i>	
<i>Mercurialis extincti</i>	3.vij. 3.s.
<i>Masticis</i>	
<i>Olibanum.</i>	3.ij.
<i>Pimpinella</i>	3.s.
<i>Succi Lapidis cent.</i>	
<i>De radice expressi</i>	
<i>Oleum laurinian.</i>	3.j.

With a little waxe make an vnguent. Some vsē to mixe
with these kinds of vnguentis *Oleum de euphorbio*, because
that then there is no euacuation by fluxe at the mouth or
vomit, but by seige and sweate.

An other vnguent for paine of the ioints and muskles,
proceeding from *Lues venerea*.

R. <i>Oleistrini</i>	
<i>Dekeirs</i>	
<i>Laurinian.</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Auxungie porc.</i>	
<i>Mascul. liquefact. & calata</i>	3.xj.
<i>Succorum Radicis eboli</i>	
<i>Absinthij</i>	
<i>Rute agrestis an.</i>	3.iiij.
<i>Vini maluatici aut.</i>	
<i>Albi odoriferi & opt.</i>	3.b. s.

Let all boile together, to the consumption of the iuices
and wine, at a gentle fire, then let it be strained, and adde to
the straining *Bdellij dissoluti in*

Aceto.

*Aceto**Olsbanipulu. sub.**Euphorbi**Pyrethri subt. pul. an.*

3.iiij.

3.ij. 3.ij.

3.vj.

Cera. Q. S. Let all be put together, and placed vpon the fire vntill the waxe be liquified: then remoue it from the fire, and still stir it vp & downe vntill it be cold: then adde

Mercurij extinti

3.ij.ij.

And beeing well mixed together, make an vnguent; of which being hot, annoynt the members grieued, or tumors, in the morning: then let the patient rest in his bed, beeing well couered, for the space of three or foure houres, and let him sweate throughly: then let the sweate bee wipped away, and so let him rest for an hower, vntill he be somewhat coole. The patient must be of a spare dyet vntill the cure be ended, whiche will be in ten or twelve dayes. This vnguent is of such excellency, that it doth not procure any paine in the throat or mouth; so that the body bee well cleansed before by purgation and phlebotomie.

*Emplastrum de succo Ebuli.**R. Unguenti de succo Ebuli.*

3.ij.ij.

Olei hypericonis

3.vi.

*Terebinthina cum vino**Lote*

3.ij.

Make an Emplaster: it is good against the paine of thy Nerves, convulsion in the muscles, armes, and feet.

Another Emplaster for paine of the Nerves.

R. Olorum Camomilla

3.ijjj.

Hipericonis

3.j.ij.

Verbasci

3.j.

Benzoi

3.ij.

Croci

3.ij.

Masticis

3.ij.ij.

Camomile

<i>Camomilla</i>	3. v.
<i>Pinguinis caponia</i>	3.j. 3.ß.
<i>Medulla vituli</i>	3.v.
<i>Storacis liquida</i>	3.ß.
<i>Terpenine</i>	3.ij.
<i>Picus colophonica</i>	3.j. 3.ß.
<i>Cera alba</i>	3.ß.
Make an Emplaster. S.e. A.	

An Emplaster for the *Squinancie* and Apostumes
of the Throate.

R. *Lithargiry* 3.j.

Vpon which powre as much oyle of Violets, and *Oleum
Sesaminum* as may make it in the forme of an vnguent: then
take *Muscilaginis pſylli* 3.ß.
Seminum allii & *Marubian.* 3.ß.
Gummi amygdalarum Infusi in aqua coriandri
Infusi in aqua coriandri 3.j.

Die ac nocte, & colasi 3.j.

Put thereunto of the Flowers of Camomell and Melilot
finely powdered, of either Dragme two: at the last let all
bee mixed well together, and adding thereunto three new
laid egges, being well mixed together, and so apply it.

An Emplaster that doth consolidate
and mundifie.

R. <i>Turke preparat</i>	3.ij.
<i>Cinabaris aut miny</i>	3.ij. 3.ß.
<i>Lithargiry aurii</i>	3.j. 3.ß.
<i>Cerusa</i>	3.ij.
<i>Sanguis draconis</i>	3.ß.
<i>Camphora</i>	3.v. 3.ß.
<i>Oleiro sati</i>	ff. j.
<i>Cera alba</i>	3.iii.j.

Make an Emplaster, & let it be malaxed with Rose-water.

<i>Cerotum stomachale.</i>	
R. <i>Masticis pul.</i>	ʒ. iii. f.
<i>Terebenthine cum aqua</i>	
<i>Adentalota</i>	ʒ. j. f.
<i>Cera alba</i>	ʒ. iii.

These being mixt in a hot morter, let it bee spread vpon leather; then cast this following powder thereon.

Rx	<i>Garyophyllorum</i>	D.v
	<i>Xyloales</i>	3.j.
	<i>Calamia aromatica</i>	
	<i>Nucis muscarea</i> an.	3.B.
	<i>Corallorum rubecorum</i>	D.ij.
	<i>Mensis</i>	D.B.

Make it into powder, and then let it bee couered over with red sarsnat, and inter-bast it, and so apply it. In like manner *Mastic* beeing wrought in a hot morter with a pestell, may bee spread for a Cerot to bee applyed for the stomacke: but it is best if there be added a quantity of oyle of Mints, to bring it into the forme of a Cerote.



A Declaration of the qualitie of
certaine Seeds, Hearbs, Flowers,
Rootes, and Waters.

The fourre greater hot Seeds.



Nisseed.

Fenel-seed.

Comin-seed.

Caraway-seed.

The fourre lesser hot seedes.

Yellow Carret-seed.

Smallage-seed.

Ameos, and Amonie.

The fourre greater coldseedes.

The Gourd seed.

The Cucumber-seed.

The Melon-seed.

And the Citron-seed.

The fourre lesser coldseedes.

Endiue seed.

Cichorie seed.

Lettisse seed.

And purflan seed.

The fourre hot ointments.

Unguentum martiation.

Unguentum de althea.

Unguentum Aragon.

Unguentum Agrippe.

A Declaration of the quality, &c.

The foure cold ointments.

Vnguentum album.

Vnguentum citrimum.

Vnguentum populion.

Vnguentum resumptiuim.

The five opening rootes.

The Smallage roote.

The Fennell roote.

The Parsly roote.

The Sperage roote.

The Kneecholme roote.

The fourre waters that do comfort the Heart.

The water of Endiue.

The water of Cichorie.

The water of Scabios.

The water of Buglosse.

The eight herbes that are laxative.

Mallowes.

Mercurie.

Holyhocke.

Parietarie.

Violets.

The Colewort.

Branckurfin, and Beets.

The three common hot Flowers.

Camomell

Melilot.

And the Lillie.

The fourre common cold Flowers.

Violets.

Red Roses.

Borage flowers.

And Buglosse flowers.



A Table of those simples that are appropriate for all the cheife parts of the Body.

Comforters of the Head and Braine are:

CVbebes, Lignum aloes, Balme called Melissa, Acorus, Anox Mistica, Roses, Peonia, Spicke, Melilot, Francumcense, Castoreum, Galengall, Maioran, Staphyfragre, Muske, Rosemarie, Steechados, Hyssop, Camomell, Rue, Ladanum, Capparis and such like.

Things good for the Eyes.

Eye-bright, Fennel, Cloues, Agrimony, Celendine.

Things good for the Heart.

Cyperus, Safferne, Cloues, Lignum Aloes, Macis, Myrobals, Nutmegs, the bone of the Stagges heart, Rosemarie, Spodium, Terra Sigillata, Buglosse, Maioran, Cinnamon, Corall, Amber, Perls, Balme, Muske, Olibanum, Pistacia, Roses, Steecados, Zedoaria, Borage and such like.

Things good for the Lungs.

Enula campane, Horehound, Liquirish, Iuiubes, Figges, Penidice, Dates, Hyssop, Scabios, Reasons of the Sunne, Maydenhaire, Sebosten, Tragacanthum, Almonds, Pistacia, and such like.

Things comforting the stomacke.

Wormewood, Cassi linea, Calamus aromaticus, Cyperus, safferne, Cuscuta, Fumus terræ, Cloues, Lacca, Lignum aloes, Mints, Nutmegs, Origanum, the inward skin of the stomach of a cocke, Spodium, Olibanum, Corall, Agrimonie, Galengale, Gallia muscata, Leuisticus, Mastech, of Balme, Myrobalans, Pistacia, Quinces.

Things profitable for the Liver.

Wormewood, Safferne, Agrimonie, Cloues, Origanum, Luerwoort, Cichory, the greater Plantane, both kinds of Dragons, Spicke, Fennell, Cassia linea, Cuscuta, Fumus terræ, Gallia muscata, Pistacia, Endive, Schænanthos, Polium, Reasons of the Sunne, Aniseeds, Sanders.

Things profitable for the Spleene.

Walwort, Iuie berries, the Ash-tree, Harts tongue, Tamarix, Polytrichon, Calament, Cyperus, Acorus, the yellow Caret, Madder, Capparis, Asarum, the Elder-tree, Agrimony.

Things good for the obstruction of the Liver.

Cassia linea, Maydenhaire, red Phetches, Dodder, Agrimonie, Fumus terræ, Horehound, Draggons, Asparagus, Stechados, Polium, Rhaponticke, Rhubarbe, Smallage.

Things good for the obstruction of the Spleene.

Rhaponticke, Maydenhaire, Capparis, Dodder, Agrimonic, Fumus terræ, Horehound, Tamariske.

Things

Of Syrups concocting Choler.
Things profitable for the Matrix.

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Sauin, Sothernwood, Juniperburies, Maioran, Penniroyll, Staphylagre, Hypericon, Acorus, Fenell, Saxifrage.

Things profitable for the Reines and Bladder.

Asparagus, Saxifrage, Milium solis, Asarum, Acorus, Filipendula, Genista, Parsly, Polium, Dodder, Fennell.

Things profitable to the Ioynts.

Poliūm montanum asarum, Acorus, Amomum, Sage, Calament, Pellitorie of Spaine, Steechados, Coste.

Of Syrups concocting Choler in the head.

Syrpus De Nymphaea simplex.

Head

De Nymphaea compos.

Choler,

Syrpus De Papaveri simpl.

De Papaveri compos.

Of Syrups concocting yellow choler in the Breast.

Syrpus Infusionis violarum.

Breast.

De succo violarum.

Syrpus violarum.

De Linibis.

Syr. granatorum Dulc.

In the Stomacke.

Syrpus acetosus simpl.

Stomacke.

Granatorum acid.

Oxifacchara simpl.

Oxifacchara comp.

Syrpus De agrestia.

Syrpus infusionis roscarum

Syrpus De succorosarm.

Mina.

Of Syrups concocting Choler.

*Miwa coronerorum
Syrupus de succo myrtill.
Syrupus myrtinum.*

Heart,

In the Heart,
*Syrupus de succo acetoso.
Acetofitatis citri.
Arantiarum, & limonum.*

Purgers of
Choler,

These syrups purge choler simply:
Infusion of Roses.
Infusion of Violets.
*Ex Floribus Persicorum
De Cichorium Rhabarbare.
De Rhabarbaro solutissime.
Mel mercuriale.
Syrupus De Bryonia.
Syrupus De Hermodactylus.
Oxymel Iuliani.
Oxymel Elloboratum.
Syrupus Diasceras.
Syrupus Diaconia.*

Purgers of
Phlegm,

In the Head,

Digesters of
Phlegm.
Head.

*Syrupus de Betonica compos.
Syrupus de St. cado.
Mel anacardinum.*

In the brest.

*De Hyssopo. De prassis,
Capillorum veneris.
De Betonica.
Glycyrbize.
De Calamembro.
Scabiosa, &c.*

Syrup.

In the Heart.

Syrupus Bisantinus.

In the Stomacke.

Aqua mulsa.

Syrupus De absinthio.

Syrupus De mentha.

Mel Rosarium colatum.

Oxymel simplex.

Oxymel compositum.

Oxymel scillisticum.

Heart.

Stomacke.

In the Liver.

Syrupus Acetosus simplex.

De dianthus radicibus.

De quinque radicibus.

De empatoris.

Liver.

The Matrix.

Syrupus De Artemesia.

Syrupus de calamentino, &c.

Syrurups concocting Melancholy in
the heart : are

Syrupus De pomis.

Syrupus de succo Borraginis

Syrupus de succo Buglossae.

Digester of Melancholy in the

Liver and Splene

Syrupus De Epithymo.

Syrupus Lupulorum.

Syrupus Splenicu.

Syrupus Desimo terre.

Matrix.

Melancholy

Liver and

Splene.

Electuaries that do purge Choler.

Electuarium Desucco resarum.

Electuarium rosatum Mefna.

Electuarium De pellio.

Diaphrum solivium.

Choler.

Purgers.

Of Syrups concocting Choler.

Purgers of phlegme.

Phlegme.*Benedictalaxatina.**Diaphenicon.**Electuarium Iudum maius, & minus.**Electuarium Eleoph.**Diaturbib maius.**Diaturbib minus.**Hiera piera S.**Hiera piera Constantini*With all the other kinds of *Hirer.***Melancholy**

Purgers of Melancholy.

*Diasema, confectio hamœb.**Diapolipodium magistrale.**Hieralogodium.*

Purgers of mixt humors.

*Catarticum imperiale.**Diacaribatum.**Diaturbib cum Rhabarbaro.**Hiera ruffi**Hiera abatis.**Electuarium decupatorio.**Vomitorium Andreæ.**Vomituum Nicolai.*

Pilles purging Choler from the Head.

*Pillula aurea.**Pillula Arabica, &c.*

From the Liuer.

*Pilule ad billem.**Pilule ad febres**Pilule ex Rhabarbaro.**Pilule fabellæ.**Pilule Do eupatorio.*

Pilles purging phlegme.

*Pilule cochlearia.**Pilule hiero cum galericis.***Head Pilles.****Liver.****From the Head.***Pilule*

Of Syrups concocting Choler.

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Pilula ex colocynthide.

Pilula albandal.

Pilula ex sex rebus.

Pilula ex chlorobus.

Pilula hieracium Agarico.

Pilula ex Agarico.

Pilula Bechicha, &c.

From the
Breast.

Pilula Alephangina

Pilula ante cibum.

Pilula magistrina.

Pilula stomachica

Pilula ex turbish

Pilula communis.

Pilula contra pestem, &c.

From the
Stomacke.

Pilula De bernardetyle.

Pilula arthritica.

Pilula fastide

Pilula ex sagapeno.

Pilula ex oppianae.

Pilula De sarcocolla.

Pilula benedicta.

Pilula Demiro, &c.

From the
Joints.

Pills purging Melancholy from
the Liver and Spleene.

Melancholy

Pilula ex Fumaria.

Pilula Inde.

Pilula De Lapis lazuli.

Pilula De lapide armeno, &c.

Pills purging serous and watrish
Humours.

Pilula De mox-ree.

Pilula De empherbio, &c.

Watrish hu-
mours,

Z 2

Pilles

Of Syrups concocting Choler.

Pils purging mixt humors from
the Head : as

- Pilulae sine quibus.*
- Pilulae Lucis maiores.*
- Pilulae lucis minores.*
- Pilulae coche, &c.*
- Pil. de bier a simplici Gal.*
- Pil. Affaiblent.*
- Pil. Exturbib.*
- Pil. De aloe & mafice.*
- Pil. imperiales.*
- Pil. poftinentiales.*
- Pil. Antra ex turbib, &c.*



From the
Stomacke.

Liver.

Pil. De tribus.

Pils purging all humours : are
Pilulae aggregatiae.

A Table expressing the signification of the weights
and measures contained in this Booke.

	Gr.
A Barley corne.	
A Scruple	9
A Dragme	3
An Ounce	3
A Pound.	lb
A Halfe	8
A Handfull	M.
Of every one a like	one.

FINIS.